FEBRUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,545—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SOCIE

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
22·0	12·0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22·0	12·0
25·0	13·8		25·0	13·8
28·0	15·0		28·0	15·0
31·0	18·0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31·0	18·0
38·0	20·0		38·0	20·0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd Feb.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	2?th Feb.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
LYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.

For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	28th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 24th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 22nd February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th April 1889.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY. Rs. 37 per doz.	Celebrated for its Fine Boquet and Delicate Flavour. Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity. It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age. Is a Great Favourite with the Public. Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.	Has met with Great Approval. Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality. It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs. The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands. Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour. The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

OWING to the increased loss in Exchange, a demand has arisen for a good, medium priced Champagne. The Company have therefore obtained a special cuvee for this purpose, which will be shipped as Treacher & Co.'s "Carte Blanche." It will be found fully up to our standard of excellence.

Price per dozen. Quarts, Rs. 52.
,, ,, Pints ,, 29.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
20	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	11	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
20	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	11	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
25	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
33	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
21	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
24	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	8
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
33	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PHILLIPS'
makes a
COOLING, REFRESHING, AND WHOLESOME DRINK.
Prevents "Liver," Increases the Appetite, "Lightens" the Body.
Purifies the Blood.
Per quart bottle, each Re. 1-4; Per dozen bottles, Rs. 13-8.

POONA.
TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP AND BHOODWAR PETH.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY.
ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND BYCULLA BRIDGE

WONDERFUL REMEDIES.

HAVE YOU TRIED STOLBERG'S A B C OINTMENT FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, &c.?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!

HAVE YOU TRIED STOLBERG'S A B C BALSAM FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, &c.?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!

HAVE YOU TRIED STOLBERG'S A B C SYRUP FOR INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c.?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!

NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE INVALUABLE MEDICINES.

PRICES WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

OINTMENT	Rs.	2 4	per tin.
BALSAM	,,	1 0	per phial.
SYRUP	,,	0 10	,,

Book of Genuine Testimonials to be had free of the AGENTS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED

MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots .... Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. .... Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) .... Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do. .... Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

LEGHORN HATS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened out in all the LATEST SPRING SHAPES with PLAIN and FANCY BRIMS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
SHOW ROOMS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge ....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge ....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., SOLE AGENTS FOR STARLEY AND SUTTON OF COVENTRY,

BEG to inform the Public that they have just received a fresh consignment of the well-known "Rover Safety" Bicycles and "Roamer" Tricycles, which they offer for cash or on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The "ROVER SAFETY" BICYCLE, the fastest and safest Machine in the world, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 54 inches, Rs. 320, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Spanners, &c., Rs. 320 cash.

The "METEOR" BICYCLE, Ball bearings throughout, Tangent spokes, detachable handles, Ball-pedals, complete, Rs. 260, sizes in stock 50, 52, and 54 inches, Rs. 260 cash.

The "ROAMER" TRICYCLE, the finest Machine ever made, central driving, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 57 inches with patent spring attachment to prevent jarring over rough roads, Bicycle handle bar, straight steerer, Rs. 440 cash.

"OUR OWN" SAFETY BICYCLE, a good, strong serviceable machine, at a cheap figure, Ball bearings, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Rs. 225 cash.

All the above are beautifully enamelled and plated.

Catalogues "Illustrated" post free on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic $C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

FOR THE SEASON 1889 WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladie's and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION
FANCY FAIR

WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.

The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

	Rs.
Admission on the First Day to the Fancy Fair	1
Admission to the *Café Chantant* Concert, each day......	1
Season Ticket for the Three Days, including admission to the Fair and Concert	2

Children under twelve, Half Price.
Tickets may be obtained of COOPER MADON & Co., Ld. and at THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, February, 1889.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m. every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Members free.
Season Ticket ....Rs. 3.
Single Admission .... „ 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription (if unpaid) at the door.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Doors will be open at 9-30 TO-NIGHT (Feb. 21st). Admission will be only by Member's Ticket, which MUST BE SHOWN AT THE DOOR. Each Member has the privilege of introducing TWO LADIES of his Family, but no Gentleman will be admitted who is not a Member of the Society.

For the convenience of Members, arrangements have been made for the sale of Catalogues.

Members who, owing to non-payment, have not yet received their Tickets, can obtain them on application and payment, either at the door of the Exhibition or at Messrs. King, King and Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.
STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

40 PERFORMERS!
OPENING DATE, MARCH 1.
"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December 1888, at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 18th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1889.

ROYAL PRESENTATION
GOLD WATCHES
BY
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
Guaranteed all Watches are OLD McCABE'S.

ALSO
JOHN JONES OF 338 STRAND,
Guaranteed all LONDON WORKS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

"SENSATIONAL NOVELS."

	Rs.	a.
Amusing Adventures of Guzman, by Mateo Aburau............	1	12
Anna Karenina, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi ...	2	8
Assommoir, by Emile Zola	2	8
Before Tilsit, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi	1	12
Between Midnight and Dawn, by Ina L. Cassils.	1	6
Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi............	1	6
City Girl, by John Laws	1	12
Conquest of Plassaus, by Emile Zola............	2	8
Courlisau, by Ch. Paul De Kock	0	12
Coursars, by John Hill............	1	6
Cossacks and other Stories, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi............	1	6
Crime and Punishment, by Fedor Dostoieffsky...	1	6
Cruel Enigma, by Paul Bourget............	2	8
Dead Souls, by Nicolai V. Gogol............	1	6
Fat and Thin, by Emile Zola	3	12
Forked Tongue, by Robert Langstaff De Havelland	1	6
Fortunes of the Rougons, by Emile Zola	2	8
Hero of Our Time, by M. U. Larmontaff	1	6
High Life in France under the Republic, by E. C. Grenville Murray............	1	12
His Child Friend, by the Author of the "Clevely Novels"	1	6
His Excellency Eugene Rougon, by Emile Zola.	2	8
How Jolly Life Is, by Emile Zola............	3	12
Idiot, by Fedor Dostoieffsky	1	6
Imprisoned in a Spanish Convent, by Grenville Murray	3	8
Jilts and other Social Pothographs, by Grenville Murray	3	8
Ladies' Paradise, by Emile Zola	2	8
Love Episode, by Emile Zola............	2	8
Madeleine Ferat, by Emile Zola............	3	12
Meadow-sweet Comedy, by Thomas A. Pinkerton	1	6
Mere Accident, by Geo. Moore............	2	8
Modern Lover, by Geo. Moore............	1	6
Monde and the Demi-Monde, by Ch. Paul De Kock	0	12
Mummer's Wife, by Geo. Moore............	1	6
My Husband and I and other Stories, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi	1	6
Mystery Still, by Fortune Du Boisgobey......	1	12
Nana's Daughter, by Alfred Sirven and Henri Levendier	1	12
Adettes Marriage, by Albert Dilpit............	1	12
Papa, Mamma, and Baby, by Gustave Droz......	2	8
Paris Herself Again, by Geo. Augustus Sala ...	1	12
Prince Lilah, by Jules Charetic	1	6
Renee Manperin, by Edward and Jules De GonCourt............	4	0
Sappho, Paris Morals and Manners, by Alphse Daudet............	0	12
Sealed Lips, by F. Du Boisgobey	0	12
Social Zoo, by Grenville Murray	2	0
Soldier's Honour and other Stories, by Emile Zola............	3	12
Spring Day, by Geo. Moore	3	12
Taras Bulba, by Nikolai V. Gogol	1	6
That Rascal Gustave, by Paul De Kock	0	12
Therese Raquim, by Emile Zola............	2	8
Threatening Eye, by E. F. Knight............	1	6
Trials of Jetta Malaubret, by Victor Cherbuliez	1	6
Uncle Dream and the Gout Husband, by Fedor Dostoieffsky	3	8
Virgin Widow, by a Mathey	1	12
Will, by Geo. Ahurt	2	8
Woman of Fire, by Adolphe Belot............	1	12
Young Guard, by Vost Recovard............	1	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL BEVAN AND CO., Ld.

THE recent Notice accidentally omitted to state that the late Agent, Mr. G. OPITZ, has gone Home to fill an appointment in the Firm's London Office, where the execution of Bombay indents will come under his charge.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 18th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 20th February 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House at 5-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 19th of March, 1889, for the purpose of considering certain proposals to lease more land and build thereon.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Steamer "LORD LONDONDERRY" has arrived from Glasgow and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or they will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on FRIDAY, the 1st of March, 1889, for the supply of BOAT TONNAGE AND LAND CARRIAGE, for landing and delivering all Stores that may arrive by Sea for this Department.

Schedules of conditions of Contract and Probable Requirements may be seen at the Store-yard, Waree Bunder, during Office hours, to which particular attention is invited.

The Chief Superintendent, Bombay, is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supdt. In charge of Stores,
Bombay Govt. Tele. Dept.

Bombay, 18th February, 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 19th February FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Andre Cornelis; by Paul Bourget............	2	10
Before Tilsit; by Count Lyof G. Tolstoi	1	8
Chance and Luck; by Robert A. Proctor	2	0
Esther Denison; by Adeline Sergeant, 3 vols...	23	10
Glorinda; by Anna Bowman Dodd............	3	12
Great War Syndicate; by F. R. Stockton.........	0	12
Garry's Elocutionist; by R. Garry, F. S. L.A....	1	8
How to play Whist; by R. A. Proctor	2	12
John Brown and Larry Lohengrin; by Wm. Westall............	3	12
Modern Martyr; by Sophie Kappey............	0	12
Queen Anne's Hospital; by A. T. Schofield, M.D.	5	10
Sacred Nugget; by B. L. Farjeon............	1	8
Sieze Baby; by John Strange Winter............	1	8
Violet Vaughan; by E. J. Warboise............	2	8
Well Out of It; by John Habberton............	0	12
Weaver Stephen; by Joseph Parker, D. D......	1	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Australia and the Empire; by P. Martin	5	8
Curiosities of Literature; by I. D'Israeli	2	12
Eighteenth Century Literature; by E. Gosse, M. A.............	5	10
Francis the First; by C. Coignet	7	14
Letters on Literature; by A. Lang	4	14
Powder, Spur and Spear; by J. M. Brown	7	14
BIOGRAPHY.		
Life of Wesley; by Robert Southey	2	12
Memoir of Sophia, Electress of Hanover; by H. Forester, 1630-1680	6	12
TRAVEL.		
Strange Journey of My Life; by F. Pigot	4	8

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

		Bombay. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
For New Books,	Two Vols. a week ...	12 ...	24
For New and Old Books	do ...	9 ...	18
For Old Books	do. ...	6 ...	12

The Selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.
SUNDAY and MONDAY, FEB. 24TH AND 25TH.

THESE SPORTS will be held on the day specified above on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on the Esplanade, commencing each day at 3-45 p.m. sharp. In order to finish in time every race will be started punctually at the time advertised below without waiting for any one. All competitors for the one-mile walking race are requested to be present on the course on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Precisely at 7-30 the preliminary heats will be walked off and the winners will be entitled to compete in the final to take place on Monday Afternoon. The following is the order of events and the time of starting each race.

SUNDAY.—I. 3-45—100 yards race, 1st heat. II. 3-50—100 yards race, 2nd heat. III. 3-55—100 yards race for boys of the Jamsetji Petit Orphanage. IV. 4-0—220 yards race for boys of the Bombay High School. V. 4-5—Two-mile bicycle race. VI. 4-20—One-mile tricycle race. VII. 4-30—Pole Jump. VIII. 4-45—Throwing the cricket ball IX. 5-0—Half mile race. X. 5-5—120 yards race for boys, 1st heat. XI. 5-10—120 yards race for boys, 2nd heat. XII. 5-15—100 yards race, final heat. XIII. 5-20—Sack race. XIV. 5-30—Tug-of-war, 1st heat. XV. 5-45—Tug-of-war, 2nd heat.

MONDAY.—I. 3-45—Wide jump. II. 4-5—Walking race, final heat. III. 4-20—120 yards Hurdle race, 1st heat. IV. 4-25—Tug-of-war, 3rd heat. V. 4-35—Tug-of-war, semi-final heat. VI. 4-45—120 yards Hurdle race, 2nd heat. VII. 4-50—300 yards boys' race. VIII. 4-55—Quarter-mile race. IX. 5-0—150 yards race for boys of the Fort High School. X. 5-5—High jump. XI. 5-20—120 yards hurdles, final heat. XII. 5-25—120 yards boys' race, final heat. XIII. 5-30—Three-legged race. XIV. 5-40—Tug-of-war, final heat.

A tent will be pitched on the east side of the course, next to Waudby Road, for competitors, who are requested to be on the ground half an hour before commencement. Seats will be reserved on the west side of the course for members of the Parsee Gymkhana and subscribers to the prize fund.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes............	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico............	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards............	„	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards............		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope............		0	12
Autumn Leaves............		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence............		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence............	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet............	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet............		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence............		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes.....		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

NOTICES.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

OWING to Completion of Works of the above Railway, a large assortment of Second-hand Plant and Stores is now for sale and can be seen at Mormugao on application to Storekeeper. Full particulars with prices can also be obtained from Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste"

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. WILSON BELL, CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

ALL Persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to the undersigned, Attorneys to the Executors under the Will of the abovenamed deceased, within One Month from this date, after which the Assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 13th day of February 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
79, Medow Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 6 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfillment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th, February, 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales .... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody .... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
the OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d, 11 and 22s, each. *Postage extra,*

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862............	£300,690
„ 1885............	£988,156
„ 1886............	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871............	£2,196,972	15	8		1881............	£4,673,299	5	1
1876............	£3,492,950	1	4		1886............	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jeweller Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.

Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND............	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E. C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld. BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise soley from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d, and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,600 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

		Per doz. qts.
CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—		
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE......	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's............	Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL............		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months............ Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemsts, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly............	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly............	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly............	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY............ As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines............	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY, GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly............	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly............	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall, Esplanade. Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, 9-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Drumberlie (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Hindoo (s), from Cutch Mandvie; Lord Londonderry (s), Glasgow; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth; and Busheer (s), Marmagao.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mt. Lebanon (s), for Liverpool; D Balduino (s), Genoa, &c.; Idar (s), Genoa and Marseilles Meera (s), Marmagao, &c.; A. Passa (brig), Mozambique, &c.; Bhundara (s), Rangoon; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta; and Mobile (s), Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—S.S. Mount Lebanon left yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—S.S. Mobile left on the 19th instant and D. Balduino left yesterday.

Music.—The Governor's Band will not play on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 16th Feb. 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 79,710.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong per extra s. s. Deccan will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon this day, 21st instant.

Lost or Stolen.—Abdool Rahiman bin Hussain, residing in Nagdavie Street, reported to the Police on Tuesday last that on the 13th instant he either dropped or had stolen from his courier bag three currency notes of the collective of Rs. 1,200.

Music at the Exhibition.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following progamme during the course of the evening:—

The Pilgrim's March	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Overture	Fingal's Cave	Meyerbeer.
Grand Selection	Mehpistophile	Boito.
Selection	Favorite Airs	Schumann.
Musical Humoresque	Kommta Vogerl g'flogen	Octis.
Finale	Stradella	Flotow.
Serenade	Quand tu Chautes	Gounod.

Infanticide.—On Tuesday a municipal sweeper named Babajee Mahadoo, while sweeping a gully situated between two houses occupied by Bunnias at Mint Road, Fort, saw the dead body of a newly born female child wrapped up in a piece of an old cotton rug. The Police made enquiries, but failed to find the mother of the child. There were no marks of violence on the body. An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday on view of the body, when an open verdict was recorded.

The "Golden Gang" Case.—A correspondent writes to us regarding a charge which has been made implicating the late Mr. McCarthy, a Constable in the G. I. P. Railway Police, and who was stationed in Bhusawul. Mr. McCarthy died a day or so before so much publicity had been given to the case, and it was then rumoured that he had been an accomplice in the case. As a matter of fact, Mr. McCarthy was much disliked by every one who has been stated to compose the "Gang" because he was understood to be on their track. He was much liked by all others who knew him, and it is the general opinion that the statement including him in the brotherhood, made by an up-country paper, was, considering that the policeman was dead, uncharitable as well as grossly false. The late Constable left a widow and a child penniless, and a subscription list is being circulated for them.

A Fraudulent Madrassee Servant.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Madrassee servant in the employ of Major-General William Maxwell Campbell, a retired officer, named Daniel Antony, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing clerks employed at the Byculla Club, where his master at present resides, to deliver to him Rs. 2 in the name of his master. It appeared on the 1st instant General Campbell engagod Daniel at Calcutta as personal servant, and he came with him to Bombay about a fortnight ago and put up at the Byculla Club. On Saturday morning last accused went up to Joseph Michael Fernandes, a Goanese Clerk of the Club, and represented to him that his master wanted a rupee for buggy-hire; Fernandes asked Daniel to get his master's signature to the receipt book and he would then advance him the money required. Daniel took the receipt book and returned in about ten minutes with his master's signature which was written in the book in pencil. Fernandes, who was not previously acquainted with General Campbell's writing, believing the signature to be genuine, paid the rupee. On the evening of the same day the accused in a like manner obtained another rupee from the hall clerk of the Club, when he produced his master's signature which was at this time written in ink. On the following Sunday the General, looking over the Club bill, prepared by the clerk for the previous day noticed on the back of the bill a cash advance of Rs. 2. Knowing that such cash advance had not been made to him he enquired of the hall clerk, who produced the receipt book which bore the two signatures The General on seeing the signatures at once declared that they were not in his handwriting, and that he never gave his servant Daniel any authority to obtain a cash advance for him at any time. The accused in his defence pleaded guilty, and urged that he had been drinking, or if he had been sober he would never have committed such an act. The man was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. S. Serapis, Captain F. R. Boardman, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with troops from home and Capt Town, having left Portsmouth on the 2nd January. Having called at Plymouth and intermediate ports she reached Cape Town, where she landed 14 officers and about 300 drafts and embarking there officers and men of the 3rd Rifle Brigade for Bombay, left it on the 2nd of this month. She made a pleasant passage all the way and arrived in Bombay without any record of illness or death. She brought 66 officers with families of 17 ladies and 11 children and 1,141 rank and file with families of 33 women and 66 children, belonging of the 3rd Rifle Brigade and other details, and 52 naval supernumeraries. The troops will be landed this morning and sent to their destinations in the evening by special trains. The Rifle Brigade has been told off for Jullunder; and the rest will be distributed at Mhow, Ahmednagur, and other stations in the Bombay Presidency. The officers in board who embarked at Portsmouth and Plymouth were:—Major F C Howard, 4th Rifle Brigade; Surgeon-Major J D Gunning, Medical Staff; Majors A E Durthey, D A, H C Bowles, 3rd Rifle Brigade; and T A Beale, 1st N Stafford Regt; Surgeon and Mrs J Boulger, and Surgeons T E Noding, M Kelly, R P H Griffiths, and J C and Mrs Wier, Medical Staff; Captains C A Taufe, A P D; and P G Von Donop, R E; Riding Master (Hony Capt) F Draper R H A; Captains H W and Mrs Smith, Hants Regt; and B, and Mrs Deane Freeman, 2nd Lanc Fusiliers; Lieutenants C G Morrison, 3rd Rifle Brigade; W F and Mrs Parker, 1st Rifle Brigade; H M' S O'Brien, 1st N Lanc Regt; A G Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards; C F Pinney, 3rd Rifle Brigade; R M O Glynn, 2nd Middlesex Regt; and A H Brabazon, R M, L I; Lieut and Ry Mr, H and Mrs Dibble, 7th Hussars; 2nd Lieutenants H P Bell, 1st Worcester Regt; C Burnett, and F C W Weir, Duke of Corn L I; C E Bowen, 1st Linster Regt; A Hay, 1st N Lanc Regt; S F Legge, 1st Dragoon Guards; E E West, 5th Lancers; T J Marker, 2nd Lancashire Regt; H M Peak, and E P Strickland, 2nd Norfolk Regt; E G Jones, S W Borderers, F A K Foster, K O Scots Borderers; W R L Amesbury, E Lanc Regt; M T Elderton, E Surrey Regt; G F R Thompson, 1st Hants; R C Bond, 2nd York L I; G B Gough, 1st Rl Irish Fus; C W W Gabb, 1s Lienster Regt; G B Richards, 2nd Rl Munster Fus; Rev T Ottley, R C Chaplain, Mrs Fobes, wife of Captain Fobes, Madras Staff Corps; Mrs Alban, wife of Captain Alban, Bombay Staff Corps, and two children; Mrs Bond, wife of Captain Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, and child; Mrs Kahasac, wife of Lieut Kahusac, Bombay Staff Corps, and two children; two Misses O'Sullivan, daughters of 2nd Lieut O'Sullivan, Bombay P W Dept; Mrs Dyson, wife of Lieut Dyson and two children, N Stafford, Regt. The following officers of the 3rd Rifle Brigade embarked at Cape Town:—Colonel S C G Dugdale, Majors A and Mrs. Cobe and Miss T (step daughter) Tudway L H Bathurst and W R Kenyin Slaney, Captains H M P Sidney, J F Wigg Ross, A G Nixon and P A Vans agnew, Lieut and Adjt W S Pigett,, Lieutenant F E S Addir and Lord E Manners, Lieut the Hon' C Walsh, Lieuts J M S Stewart, W G Bentinck, H Lon W Cairns, S U G Cosby, Hon L O'Brien, Quarter Master and Hon Lieut W and Mrs Wadham, 2nd Lieutenants D E Patton, Bithane and C R Stavely, R G J Baker, also, Major J C I, Humfrey A P D two children, Captain A and Mrs, Londop, A P D, and Lieut, E W Harris, N Stafford Regt.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

A MOTHER STEALING FROM HER DAUGHTER?

IMPERATRIX vs. CHANDI IMAM.

The accused in this case was convicted by Dr. P. Murphy, First Class Magistrate, Sattara District, of appropriating the ornaments of her daughter, under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, and was fined two rupees, or in default to suffer one week's imprisonment. Mr. Alfred Keyser, Collector of Sattara, in forwarding the case for the orders of the High Court, remarked that the accused and the complainant were mother and daughter. The latter's story was that her mother took away her ornaments, valued at Rs. 41, and refused to return them. She called two witnesses, who testified to the accused's refusal to return the ornaments, one of them saying that the accused made a condition of their return that her name should be removed from the "panch namab," where it was written. The accused said her daughter gave her the ornaments, and that she refused to return them at night. The Magistrate, Dr. Murphy, who had written a very informal charge and finding, found the accused guilty of "appropriating the ornaments of her daughter," and sentenced her to pay a fine of two rupees under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code (Cheating). Mr. Keyser did not think there was sufficient evidence to support any charge; but from the wording of the charge framed, Dr. Murphy appeared to have the offence of theft in his mind. It was very improbable that a mother would remove her daughter's ornaments with a dishonest intention, and the story of the accused was at least as probable as that of the complainant, which was not supported by any independent evidence as to the removal of her ornaments. The affair in Mr. Keyser's opinion was only a family quarrel, and not one for a Magistrate's court.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence on the ground that no dishonest intention was alleged in the evidence nor found by the Magistrate, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

A WANDERING GANG OF THIEVES.

IMPERATRIX vs. BALAKDAS GADUWA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge of Beejapur, who, on the 14th July last, convicted, he accused of belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft and robbery, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Accused said he was one of 22 persons who were sentenced in the above case. The High Court, having investigated the record, reversed the sentence, released seventeen out of the 22 persons, and made an order for the retrial of the remaining five, in consequence of which these latter were sent from the Yerrowda Jail, Poona district, to Beejapur. The Sessions Judge, without holding any investigation, told the accused that he would send the proceedings to the High Court, and that their case would be investigated there. They were then sent back to Yerrowda Jail, where they were undergoing sentence.

The Court directed that the applicant should be informed that his appeal was dismissed on the 10th January last.

JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATIX vs. BAI JIBA AND DADA ANU.

This was a reference to the Court by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the two accused were charged with murder. He agreed with the jury in their verdict of not guilty as regarded the first accused; but, disagreeing with a verdict of acquittal in favour of the second accused, he was of opinion that he was guilty of murder. The two accused were charged with murder, in that they conspired to administer, and did administer, powdered dhatura seeds to the deceased, Kuber Nathu, elder brother of the first accused's husband.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering an elaborate judgment in the case, was for the acquittal and discharge of both the accused.

Mr. Justice Candy agreed with Mr. Justice Jardine as regarded the acquittal and discharge of the first accused, but was of opinion that the second accused should be convicted and sentenced to death.

Owing to this difference of opinion, the court referred the case for the opinion of a third Judge.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE KARAMCHAND KALIANJI.

Mr. Lang, who represented the insolvent, stated that he had intended to apply for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule, but as he had just been informed that an affidavit had been filed by an opposing creditor, he asked for a week's postponement, in order to enable him to file a reply to it.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, consented to the application for adjournment.

The application was granted.

RE TULSIDAS MANECKCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent obtained an *interim* order.

RE SALA AHMEDJI BORA.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE DAMODAR VENKATESH.

On the application of Mr. Mankar two months' adjournment was granted in this case.

RE MAHOMED KHORJI KHOJA.

Mr. Dharyavan, on behalf of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, opposing creditors, applied for an adjournment of the case, as the accounts were found not to be correct.

Mr. Mankar, who represented the insolvent, did not object to the application.

His Lordship granted three weeks' postponement.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, stated that, by consent, he applied for three weeks' adjournment, which was granted.

RE EDWARD WILLIAM SAMUEL WHEELER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an *interim* order, which was granted.

RE E. HENRIQUES.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared on behalf of Chaganlal Dulsookram, an opposing creditor, applied for permission to file an opposition to-day, stating that owing to the illness of his client's mother, he was unable to file the affidavit earlier. The learned counsel said that he intended opposing the application on the ground that this Court had no jurisdiction to hear the case, as the insolvent was not a European British born subject, and almost all his creditors were Ahmedabad men.

His Lordship remarked that the affidavit should have been filed earlier, and that the excuse for not having done so was not sufficient. He, therefore, disallowed the application. The insolvent was subsequently granted his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Ibrahim Goolam Husein, Shamrao Narayen, Shaik Ahmed Mullu and another, Sadashew Madhavrao Pitale, Ahmed Khan Hussein Khan, Lukmiram Jagonath and another, M. D. Fernandes, Khatwaro Balkoo and another, Ballo Shivram and another, M. J. Coyilam, Pandrinath Ramchander, Kaliandas Gungaram, Rahimkhan Pathan, Narayen Babajee, Bundunica Shaik Ebrahim, Cumu Gulu and another, Dinanath Moroba, Kasinath Ramchandra, and Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, 20th Feb.—The barometer has risen in the centre of India and has fallen in North-East India and on the North-West frontier. A shallow depression has formed in Sind, which apparently is of little importance, although giving strongish winds on the Sind Coast. A shallow depression also covers East Bengal, and the barometer is nearly a tenth of an inch below normal there and in Upper Burmah. General rain, chiefly accompanying Nor westers, has fallen in Bengal and Behar. False Point reports two inches, Burrisal, Saugar Island, Balasore, Darjeeling? and Gya, one inch; Jessore and Calcutta, three-quarters of an inch. There is a rapid reduction of temperature in Bengal, and the temperature is belo the average except in Sind, the Punjab, Assam, Burmahs, and Madras. The skies are overcast in East Bengal and Assam. The weather conditions are unsettled in Northern India, especially Bengal, Assam, and Burmah.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Mr. Malabari has received the following further communications on this subject:—

Mr. W F. Sinclair, C.S., Collector of Kolaba:—I should be inclined to place the age of consent at 12 in the case of husbands, and 15 for other cases.

In another country I should raise the limits still higher, but an amendment of the Criminal Law must carry the country with it, to be effective, and I don't think that our prescribing higher limits would do so here; while no serious objection would be raised to the limits of 12 and 15.

I don't mean that nobody will object; for any amendment of the law relating to women is always met in this country with a shriek of indignation from certain patriots; but that the great body of the people would accept the law readily enough and feel no grievance.

If you go any further than what they will accept in this way, you have at once a law rendered ineffective by the great number of those interested in its being so, and the paucity and weakness of those interested in enforcing it.

You can't use the police much in any business relating to women; for, if you do, the door is at once opened to spiteful delation and blackmailing.

At this moment, wherever a Magistrate can be got to refer charges of concealment of birth, procuring abortion, or infanticide, to the police, upon a *posted* petition or information, his weakness is used in this way.

In one place a favourite and clever trick was to send a petition to the Magistrate, purporting to be from a "pardanishin" woman imprisoned and ill-treated by her relations. All that the writer wants is to inflict on the victim the annoyance of a visit from the police; he doesn't expect to see a conviction, or even a trial, result from his manœuver.

I am here assuming the perfection of the police themselves; but when you consider that they are really very far from perfect, a new set of difficulties arises; and it is best, therefore, not to go, in legislation, beyond what you can be pretty sure of getting the girls and their parents to appreciate, and (occasionally at least) enforce, by applying to a Magistrate.

As regards the young wives, I think more could be done by a good law of divorce than by changes in the Criminal Law.

A very large number of castes have always considered their own meetings capable of granting divorce to a woman for one cause or another; but there have been cases in which the High Court has refused to recognize such divorces.

People will go to the caste about a family business much more readily than to a Magistrate; and I think that if such castes as chose to accept the power and responsibility of enforcing divorce, separation, or maintenance, under a procedure regulated by statute, were assisted in the matter, their meetings or committees would exercise a much more efficient protection over young wives than the courts or police can.

The most noticeable case that ever came before me was a charge of bigamy against a girl and abetment thereof against her bridegroom and a great number of other persons.

The admitted facts were that the girl was married as a child to a boy who shortly after was attacked by leprosy, and was put under a sort of open arrest or quarantine by his own family, in which he grew up, not exactly idiotic, but very stupid and brutish, to 19 years old. No particular intercourse took place between the families; and when the girl was about 16 her brother called a caste-meeting which granted a divorce; and she shortly afterwards married another man.

The leper's father thereupon laid complaint as above stated. *He admitted the power of the caste to grant the divorce*; but maintained that he had not received fair notice of the proceedings, and had accordingly, not been able to attend the meeting and show cause why his money spent on the original child-marriage should not be returned to him. That the neglect to give him notice was intentional and fraudulent, and nullified all the proceedings; and, *therefore* the persons concerned in the subsequent marriage were guilty, &c., &c.

If you have any friend given to the "putting" or solving of "hard cases" you may set him to guess how the matter would have ended—

(*a*). On the Civil side of the High Court?
(*b*). On the Criminal side?
(*c*). How it would have ended in the mofussil?

But my reason for giving you the details is to show that the caste had an understood, acknowledged and apparently, equitable procedure for such cases, and was ready to use it.

In the present state of mofussil Hindu society, I would much rather see such a machinery utilised than be charged myself with the duty of keeping boy husbands (in many cases husbands who are not boys at all) in temperance by the fear of imprisonment.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, of the Bombay Bar:—In reply to your note, I write to say that it will give me the greatest pleasure imaginable to aid and abet you in your noble enterprise, in any way I can. * * You have my most fervent prayers for your success.

Assistant Surgeon Burjorji Ardaseer, Thana:—I quite approve the writer's suggestion, and fully sympathise with his object. The age of consent for girls in India, in my opinion, must be at least 14 years, if not 15 or even 16. The present limit of 10 years is ridiculous.

Assistant Surgeon Thakordas Kikabhai, Wadhwan:—I have carefully gone over your printed circular, and I am strongly of opinion that the law as it stands at present, is defective. The age of ten should be raised to at least thirteen. You will earn the blessings of thousands if you succeed in getting the law changed.

Mr. G. M. Sundaraman, B. A., Editor and Proprietor of the *Madura Mail*:—I am happy to assure you that you may count upon my humble support in moving for the repeal of the exceptions to the general definition of *consent*, whether in reference to strangers or to husbands, in those cases where such exceptions have been provided. I consider this an important move in the direction of reform, with reference especially to Bengal, where the marriage customs are perhaps the most barbarous in all India.

Pandit Thakur Prasad Sharma Acharya, of Jodhpur:—With warm thanks, I agree to your proposal. I believe that a person who has some little sense will try his best to remove this evil, by which innumerable girls are being ruined in India.

I have written a book in the Hindi language, in which I give the authority of Vedas, Smritis, &c., &c., proving that early marriage is quite against them.

Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma, Editor of the *Hindustani*, Lucknow:—I took some time to consider the question and gauge the opinion of the educated portion of the city. You have our sympathy. The amendments proposed by your friend are so moderate in themselves that we think they will recommend themselves to all: and if the Government of India and its advisers, who are never backward in preaching sermons of social reform, see their responsibility, these amendments would be accepted at once.

Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai, Educational Inspector, Kathiawar:—I have carefully read your printed letter dated the 15th ultimo., with accompaniment, and beg to state that I approve of the writer's suggestion that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India.

Pandit Sri Kishen, Leading Pleader, Lucknow:—The age must be raised to 15 years.—I do not see how a girl is competent to give consent at such a tender age. * * * Yes, I agree* * * * I would also ask the Legislature to give some definition of the term 'wife.' At present, a man may have 50 women in his keeping and claims each of them to be his wife. I thank you for the zeal you show in the cause of the women of India, a cause worthy of the support of every right thinking man, and I wish you every success.

Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S., Collector, Sholapur:—I beg to thank you for your letter of January 15th, enclosing a; tract on the seduction of girls. I fully approve of the proposal that the Indian Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls.

Mr. H. H. Dhruva, District and Sessions Judge. Amreli:—I am glad you have taken up the question, our law does require amendment in that behalf. It will half put out the evil results of disproportionate matches, and serve as a good corrective and check on premature consummation. The reform, though in law, will be a social reform in its results. It is needed especially in the present state of our social affairs. Cases of *zoolum*, by husbands, especially do not come to light except in the extremest of cases. Even when Justice invoked by a feeling father extends her aeges of protection, the poor victim is not willing to admit her sad lot. When I was First Class Presidency Magistrate at Baroda, a blind aged father complained of ill-treatment of his daughter to me, and sought the assistance of the court, which was readily given. But the girl would not tell the wrong that had been done to her. The father prayed for a *viva voce* examination of the girl. She was a Purdah girl. I had to receive her statement, but she would not, she would never charge her mother-in-law or sister-in-law, much less her husband, under their own roof. I had come across another case and that was sadder. The girl was younger. She was half mad with the fright. She had left her alleged husband's roof and gone to the Police Station for shelter, and thence brought to the Court for orders. A minion of her devilish husband followed her steps, harpy-like. His very sight was an abomination to her. It was with difficulty that some clue about her sufferings was obtained from her broken incoherent utterances, so off the balance was her mind. Her tongue was cut right in the middle about an inch. Her hair on the head was clipt close at places. There were cuts on her head also* * * * Inhumanity could not go further! The charge, the guilt, the offence, the cruelty cannot be brought home to the party offending. There can be no direct evidence as to the act or acts. Social decorum throws a veil over it. The law extends its protection to the husband within certain limits. It is a very green sore that needs prompt healing.

EGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On reading Major Selby's letter of thanks to the Byculla rate-payers, I was so glamoured by the pronoun "I" as to take the trouble to count their number, and found no fewer than nine "I's" in this modest production!—I am, &c.,

Feb. 20. BYCULLA.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent failure of justice in the Byculla murder case tried at the last Criminal Sessions has created great uneasiness in the minds of the native public, which ascribes it to the omission of material evidence on the part of the prosecution. It forms a subject of discussion wherever one goes, and it is but fair that the matter should be laid before the thinking public in order to arrive at a proper conclusion. It is a matter of note that the accused in that case, Hurry Runsoralias Rama Curson, was taken up on the information of a Mahomedan rent collector, Jooma Cassum, in the service of a Khoja Mumoo Muloo. This bill collector overheard a portion of high talk between the accused and another casteman, when the former was alleged to have used expressions to the effect that "he would strangle him (his antagonist) as he had done to the little girl a fortnight previous at Byculla"; it was necessary in the ends of justice that the whole evidence ought to have been placed before the presiding judge and the jury. Why was not Mr. Jooma Cassum called as a witness in the case, and why was the above fact not brought to the notice of the judge and jury is a mystery to many. The missing link which was in the possession of the prosecution if put in the chain of evidence would have surely tended to bring about a conviction and not frustrated impartial justice.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 20. VOX POPULI.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish in your to-morrow's issue the following letter which I have addressed to the *Times of India*?—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—The telegram in your to-day's issue stating that Government have deprived Mr. Shanker Pandurang Pandit of his powers as a Deputy Collector is absolutely false. There is no foundation for it whatever. Have the goodness to publish this immediately. There can be little doubt that your Poona correspondent has spread the report maliciously, and I regret to have to add that you were only too ready to accept it as correct and to give it publicity, judging from your former attitude towards Mr. S. P. Pandit. It appears to me that your contemporary scarcely realizes the obligation which rests upon him as a responsible journalist to test the accuracy of the reports which he receives, and that he publishes them recklessly when they are injurious to those whom he dislikes.—Yours, &c.,

S. N. PANDIT.

Breach Candy, Feb 19.

THE PADROADO IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A good deal of misunderstanding prevails as to what is the Padroado or Protectorate and what are the duties of the Patron. The Protectorate or Patronage is always conceded for services rendered and to be rendered, and for protecting the missionaries and Catholics in the country where the Patronage is exercised, and this becomes utterly impossible when the dominions have changed hands. Hence the reluctance of Rome to continue it to Portugal for what protection can one give to a house and its [illegible] with the King of Portugal and his Ecclesiastical nominees in British India. Portugal has now no control or power in Bombay, consequently it is powerless for all intents and purposes, and its impotency was never better demonstrated than when the Archbishop of Goa a few years ago nominated a Goanese priest as Vicar-General of Salsette, and his spiritual subjects, who are natives of Bombay, revolted and opposed the nomination, in which they were supported by the Collector of Tanna and the Government of Bombay, who cancelled the nomination and insisted in the Portuguese Prelate appointing a priest born in Bombay and a British subject, and the result was that Portugal had to cave in and the Portuguese Bishop was at last compelled to elect the Rev. Braz Fernandes, a native of Bombay, as Vicar-General, or Vara of Thana. An appointment which has received the approval and confirmation of the Government of Bombay. Can there be anything more humiliating to a nation and annoying to those who are *bona fide* Portuguese subjects and who pride themselves on the honour and prestige of Portugal? I would rather, sir, see every Goanese priest hanged than my king and nation insulted, or lowered in the eyes of the public, and I do hope and beg our excellent and respected Consul-General for Portugal in British India to take a note of this humiliation for the sake of the Goanese, and bring it to the notice of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, recommending it to adhere to the advice lately given in the House of Piers by two distinguished members thereof, Senhor Laranja and Senhor Fernando de Palha, who openly stated that it was a grave mistake for Portugal to fight out for the Padroado in foreign territories and after loss of sovereignty, when it neglected the interests of the churches and people in its own colonies. The Goanese priests may be ambitious for the *Padroado* in the interests of their own stomachs, but I submit, sir, that the national honour and dignity are primarily to be considered. Further, it is a fact that the more intelligent portion of the Cathalic community in British India has gone over from the Goa to the Propaganda jurisdiction, so much so that the late lamented Dom Ornellas, predecessor of the present Archbishop of Goa, has left it on record in his works on the missions in India that the principal Portuguese and other residents in British India now belong to the Propaganda jurisdiction, and that this was not to be wondered at, because the Jesuits and other European missionaries were much superior in education and general intelligence to the Goa priests the majority of whom, he said, were inferior even to many laymen, who had been educated by the European missionaries in India, although he confessed that all those Portuguese or Indo-Portuguese still retained in their hearts much love and respect for Portugal. I shall now briefly allude to the duties and obligations of a Patron. He is bound, under pain of forfeiture of patronage, to protect, endow, and maintain the churches, and to pay for the missionaries and the upkeep of churches, colleges, &c., and all this Portugal is not able or inclined to do, hence the backward state of religious education in Salsette and Bassein, as it was in Bombay before the Jesuits took charge of this mission, and the consequent necessity for appealing for the aid and generosity of the British nation, for even up to this day the Goa clergy in Salsette and Bassein receive their salaries from the British Government, although under the terms of the recent Concordat, Portugal had pledged itself to support and to pay the Goa priests, as well as to defray all charges for schools, orphanages, &c., in Salsette and Bassein, which are confided in the Diocese of Damaun, upon penalty of forfeiture of the privileges of a Patron or the Padroado. As regards the Indian Catholic hierarchy, the King of Portugal has, according to the Bull "*Humana Salutis*," left the Pope free to direct and govern it, and all the Bishops composing the Hierarchy, and even the laity, including those belonging to the Padroado or the Portuguese dioceses in the East Indies, are, under pain of ecclesiastical censures, directly under His Holiness and the orders of the Holy See, and yet we have so much hue and cry here against, and disobedience to the recent decisions and orders of the Holy See. *Cui bono.* I sincerely trust my Catholic brethren will carefully weigh all what I have written.—Yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC AND A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.

Feb. 16.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Hydie, Captain F Letoux, cleared yesterday for Tellichery and Male laden with a general cargo.

The steamer Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain R Poland, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

The steamer Neera, Nakoda, sailed yesterday for Marmagao and coast ports, laden and with 100 passengers on deck.

The British steamer Mount Lebanon, 1,554 tons, Captain E Ellicott, sailed yesterday with a general cargo for Liverpool.

The British steamer Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain W. Arthur, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo from Glasgow.

The Asiatic steamer Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker, arrived in port from the coast ports yesterday, laden and with Mr Pearse, and Mrs Daglish as cabin, and 503 deck passengers.

The steamship Paxo, 1,165 tons, Captain W Skipper, cleared yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo from home and Mrs. and Miss Conroy and infant as passengers.

The British steamer Drumberlie, 1,572 tons, Captain W Sutherland, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with 3,475 tons coals from Cardiff (Jan 22). She is consigned to Messrs Ed Bates and Co.

The B I steamer Bhundara, 2,193 tons, Captain H A Blake, cleared yesterday in ballast for Rangoon.—The same Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mt. Lebanon	1555	Ellicott	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham	1913	Alexanderson	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rozario	1221	W. Brown	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Strathmore	1383	R. W. Young	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Paxo	1261	Skipper	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Nayanza	1121	M. Simons	P	Visram Ebrahm & Co.
„ Drachenfels	1451	Groot	Q	Glade & Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	..	B. & P. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Armenia	2218	G. Read	2	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dco. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Algoma	1892	J. George	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	7	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Rimpha	1490	C. A. Loading	8	Capt. Hodges.
„ Idar	2595	R. Poland	9	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Drumberlie (s)	Sutherland	Cardiff, Jan 22.
20	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	L. Londonderry (s)	Arthur	Glasgow, Jan 21.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Boardman	Portsmouth.
	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagao.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Mt. Lebanon (s)	Ellicott	Liverpool.
	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Idar (s)	Poland	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Neera (s)	Nakoda	Marmagao, &c.
	A. Passa (brig)	Nakoda	Mozambique, &c.
	Bhundara (s)	Blake	Rangoon.
	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone.	Calcutta.
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels cleared yesterday:—
Steamer Nurjehan, Mason, for Calcutta for Coast.
Barque Hydlie, Letoux, for Tellicherry and Mahe.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Drachenfells, for Calcutta.
„ Cyril, for Dunkirk.
„ Drumberlie, for London.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
16 Valdivia..........Puxley........New Port, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

February 15.—Steamers Euphrates, Purneah and Shahzada. Ships County of Haddington and Nile.

February 16.—Steamers Maharani, Nevasa, Inchlonga and Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
18	Manora s	London.
	Goa s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
17	Clive s	Rangoon.
18	C. Macintosh s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 20.

For Liverpool.

Mt Lebanon s—499 cwts myrabolums, S Ramji; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Dragoman s—500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Rimpha s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales wool, R Muthooradass.

For Glasgow.

Armenia s—6 cases silk piece goods, T Gopallji.

For London.

Clan Macdonald s—382 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 5 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 cwts ginger, G Kanji; 25 bales skins, H M Abba; 320 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 50 cwts deer horns, J M Ramtoola; 107 cwts gum, O Esmall.

Bengal s—1,301 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 5 cwts ivory, S Durvesh; 3 cases curiosities and silver ware, Currance and Co; 2 packages cigars, Morgan and Co.

For Antwerp.

Serica s—100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 255 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 20 cwts gum, Volkart Bros; 2,509 cwts ground nuts, 1,183 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Florence s—220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 155 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,900 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 510 bales cotton, and 260 cwts groundnut casks Glade and Co; 350 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 6,998 cwts rapeseed, 12,290 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 210 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 370 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Algoma s—350 cales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Cyril s—7,998 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Strathmore s—998 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, 2410 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 850 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Marseilles.

Clan Graham s—4,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,090 cwts mowraseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, 700 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Idar s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Armenia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,497 cwts groundnuts, 675 cwts gingellyseed, C C Jassawalla; 982 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 820 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Elektra s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Hajeen s—112 cwts gum, Punnett and Co.

For Venice.

Elektra s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Hajeen s—1,010 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Genoa.

Clan Graham s—100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J L Kersten; 820 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Odessa.

Rosario s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 beles cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 600 bales cotton and 600 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Mooe and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan s—162 chests opium (transhipped) The B and P S N Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 18.

Clarke, Major, Bengal, on duty, from Oomraoti.

February 19.

Sandes, Captain, N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Chapman, Major Genl, Q M G in India, on duty, from Calcutta.

February 20.

Maude, Captain, R E, ordered home, from Meerut.
Randolph, Lieut, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Webb, Captain, Remount Depot, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—February 18.

Middleton, Captain, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Roupell, Captain, E Y Regt, on duty, to England.
Humfrey, Major, 10th Bombay, Infy on furlough, to England.
Clarke, Major, Bengal, on duty, to Bolarum.
Ross, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 21, 1889.

1. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, this evening at 5-30 p.m. at Captain Soundy's.

2. The Ranges will be reserved as far as possible for "C" Company on the 23rd and 25th instant.

3. There will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

By Order,
(Sd) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—February 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayl[illegible]

For Judgment.

514-87—Tyabji and E—Edulji Dhunjibhoy [illegible] Rustomji Edulji Shroff—D S Garud.

For dismissal.

441-88—Inperson Motichund Ichachund vs. Nurrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B D and K.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

30-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Sakharam Gungaram Udar vs Tulsibai and others,—Ardeser H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs. Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

494-88—Macfarlane, E, and H—Revd T H Greig and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.

464-88—Shamrao, P—Jadeji Keshresingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjiwan and another—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

For Judgment.

330-8—Roughton and B—Sir Henry Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S F and N.

381-88—Roughton and B—Dane F H H Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhai Alladinbhai—T D and Cama.—Part heard.

484-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoolla vs. The B B and C I R Co—Burder and B Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

482-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thucker Soonderji Premji and another vs. Nensey Kheraj and

366-88—Hore, C and B—Hasumbhai Visram vs The Imperial Flour Mills Co—Macfarlane, E and H.

421-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Manekram Surajram vs Narrondas Kalliandas and another—Craigie, L and O.

462-88—Craigie, L and O—Mulchund Pharasram and another vs Hakmaji Rangaji and others—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

524-88—Craigie, L and O—S S Lawrence and another vs. Tulsiram Suntooji Deshmukh—E Wilkin.

529-88—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs. Javerchund Soonderji—Macfarlane E and H.

530-88—E Wilkin—Thucker Balloo Walji vs. Chunilal Manoredas—Macfarlane, E and H.

534-88—Ardesir, H and D—Choonilal Panalal vs. Bhanibai—Little, S F and N.

A SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

In view of the undoubtedly critical condition of affairs at present existing in Bechuanaland and in the territory north of that colony, a committee has been formed for the purpose of watching the course of events, and of suggesting and supporting such action as may be necessary for the preservation of British interests in South Africa, and the protection of the South African native populations now under the direct control or indirect influence of her Majesty's Government. Among the members of the committee are Mr. Chamberlain, the Rev. W. Allan (representing native races and Liquor Traffic Committee), Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. E. W. Beckett, Commander Bethell, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, the Earl of Camperdown, Sir John Colomb, Mr. William Dunn (of Cape Colony), Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. J. Morgan Harvey, Mr. H. Kimber, Mr. Alexander McArthur, Mr. W. A. McArthur, Mr. James Rankin, Mr. Samual Smith, the Rev. R. Wardow Thompson (representing London Missionary Society), the Rev. John Walton (representing Wesleyan Missionary Society), Mr. W. M. Acworth, and Mr. J. Stanley Little, Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster and Mr. Arthur H. Loring are the secretaries. The committee believe that the following facts are unquestionably true:—

"That British Bechuanaland was won, and has been hitherto successfully administered, at the cost of the tax payers of the United Kingdom, by the officers of the imperial Government. That pressure is being put upon her Majesty's Government by certain persons and parties at the Cape and in the Transvaal, with effect of inducing them to hand over Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony. That Bechuanaland and the territory to the north, comprising the two districts known respectively as 'the British Protectorate' and 'the country within the sphere of British influence,' are almost the only remaining portions of the empire still under the control of the British Government, and still freely available for the purposes of colonisation. That the native population of the said country is well disposed towards the imperial rule but is not well disposed towards the rule of the Cape Colony. The Committee propose, therefore, to use all legitimate efforts to direct public attention towards the present situation in South Africa; to do all in their power to strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Government in their declared policy of maintaining imperial rule in Bechuanaland; to prevent the recognition of general grants of land or mineral rights; and to secure a thoroughly efficient and independent administration in the Crown Colony and in such portions of the Protectorate and of 'the country within the sphere of British influence' as her Majesty's Government may from time to time bring under the direct control fo the Crown."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·915
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	·631
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	67·1
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	341

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE COLONIAL RATE of EXCHANGE having been fixed at 1 Shilling 4 Pence from 1st April, Mr BARRETT, Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office, Poona, solicits orders for Pay Tables, British Troops, at Re 1 per copy.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

SCRAP BOOKS, ALBUMS, Photo-frames, Plush Bags, Companions, Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Writing Desks Pencil Cases, Stationery, Hand Mirrors, Flower Vases and Baskets at Cheap Prices, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

REAL MANILA, JAVA GEM, and TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS and CHEEROOTS are now obtainable at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Prices cheaper than elsewhere and quality unsurpassable.

MR. F. THEMUDC gives LESSONS on PIANO, HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c. Also supplies a good Military and String BAND. New Sonapoor, No. 57, or care of Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother, Kalbadevi.

THE "Reay," the "Annie," the "Marechal Niell," the "Rose," and the "Bouquet" Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodore Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

P. HAMILTON & Co., Undertakers and Sculptors. Monuments and Tablets of very description, Artistic Memorial Cards, Immortelles of all sizes supplied on the shortest notice. Clare Road, Byculla.

EELEY'S LOADED CARTRIDGE, Nos. 12, 14, 16, and 20. Per 1,000 brown 85, blue 87-8 Green 90. Carriage free to any Railway Station up to Bombay. C. & H. No. 6 Powder Chilled Shot, 4 Cookwards used. Cash V. P. ELAHEE BUKSH & Co., Meerut.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SIX BARMAIDS, Experience not necessary. Salary handsome. Also three billiard markers and pianists. Apply personally to SUBEDAR & Co., Hornby Road, opposite Bhatia Park.

WANTED for Worcester Regiment, Quetta, a MESSMAN. Dining Members average Number Eighteen. For particulars apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED.—A BAND MASTER, to instruct and take charge of a Volunteer Band. Applicants must state terms and submit copies of certificates. Address "E. S. L.," care of this paper.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with an English Family for 2 or 3 Gentlemen near the Fort. Rooms large and airy open to sea breeze, or rooms can be let unfurnished. Apply to 555, care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—Splendid SHOPS and OFFICES, in Church Gate Street. Apply at MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 56 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Rs. 1-14; Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box; Kepler's Malt with Cod-liver Oil Rs. 1-6; Warner's Safe Cure Rs. 3-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—An English-built DOG-CART in perfect order, and an Arab Pony, 13-3, 4 years, believed perfectly sound. Apply to "R. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PIZZIGHELLI PAPER.—Just opened out, a few dozen packets of sizes, from ¼ Plate up to 12 by 10, also CALCIUM SLIDES for storing same.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Filloselle, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting, Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand) Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 6 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

[illegible] rected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona,

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon ..	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor ..	2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere ..	3½ by 1½
A River Scene, Poona ..	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond ..	3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales ..	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill ..	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere ..	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there" ..	2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner ..	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket ..	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur ..	3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J. ..	2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F J. ..	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J. ..	1½ by 3
Back Bay. Bombay; by C.F.J. ..	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J. ..	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J. ..	1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J. ..	1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J. ..	1½ by 2
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J. ..	1½ by 2

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF VALUABLE WOOLEN AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Shop No. 269, and godown Nos. 29-31, Jackaria Musjid, (near Mandvee), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insolvent, the following piece-goods, Haberdashery, &c., consisting of alpaca, flannel, serge, woolen cloth, blankets, chintz, cretonne, oil cloth, shirts, millinery, socks, tapes, buttons, laces, thread, handkerchieves, hats, fancy trimming, lama, lustre, borders, brushes, umbrellas, cupboards, boxes, &c., &c.

SALE OF INDIGO, GUM, CADJAN SHEDS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dyeing Factory at Dadur, by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and *in re* Amin Jakub Khatri, an insolvent, consisting of a few bags of indigo and gums, tubs with indigo water cadjan sheds for removal, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 430 of 1888.

Goma Pitha, Dewa Bhoota and Bhugwan Poma, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, carrying on business in co-partnership at Chira Bazaar in Bombay, under the name and style of Goma Pitha and Company........Plaintiffs.

vs.

Runchordass Premjee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing on the Girgaum Back Road in Bombay ....Defendant.

Whereas by decree made herein dated 4th December, 1888, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff's the sum of Rs. 2,000 for debt and interest and costs.

And whereas by warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated 8th December, 1888, the following was attached. One grey Arab horse, one mail phaeton (Patent Brake), two cushions and two lamps.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1889, at 4 p.m., under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued herein on 9th February, 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction at the rooms of Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, Fort, the moveable property aforesaid towards satisfaction of the said decree.

Purchase money to be paid at time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 21, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

THERE was a further advance of 1-16d. in the price of Silver in London yesterday according to Reuter's quotation of 42 11-16d. per oz, confirmed by private telegrams; but Rupee Securities were stationary in each denomination at Monday's quotations. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 99. French Rentes were unaltered in Paris at 84. The Indian Council made a further extra allotment of 2 lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 21-32d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on Monday's rate.

Liverpool quality of Linseed, following other descriptions, declined 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes. Rapeseed from quiet had become dull; but prices were unchanged. Wheat continued flat, but the previous quotations are repeated for all the varieties quoted.

There was less doing in Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, and the market closed dull. Surats steady; but with spot prices quote unchanged. In American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-64d. per lb. in all positions excepting the nearest, in which there was no change. The day's sales were 8,000 bales only, inclusive of 500 Surats. The Imports wire 22,000 bales.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands remained at 10 1-16 cents, and May Futures were one point lower, at 10·01 cent. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were heavier than for either of the two preceding years, and the figures to date now compare as undernoted:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	23,000	13,000	18,030
Three days' do ...	58,000	31,000	51,001
Since 1st Sept. 1888 ...	4,764,000	4,791,000	4,719,0 0

A firm feeling was noticeable here at opening this morning, and higher rates were named for Bengals and Bownuggur; but buyers having declined to raise their ideas, prices were again quoted at yesterday's level, at which the market closed steady. A considerable business in ready Cotton was done at Colaba, mainly in Oomrawuttee descriptions, comprising about equal quantities of Dhulia, at Rs. 190-7, Akola at Rs. 198-202, and Karanja at Rs. 197. Several hundred bales each of Barsee at Rs. 204 and Julgaum at Rs. 198 were also taken. Bengals were in less request than has lately been the case, and less than 1,000 bales were sold at Rs. 187½-97. A few hundred bales of Hingunghat changed hands at Rs. 231½, and the same quantity of old Compta met with takers at Rs. 170-82½ per candy.

WHEAT is at length feeling the continued neglect of buyers, and we report a decline of an anna per cwt. in all descriptions, the market closing dull at our quotations, say:—

	Rs.	Rs.
White Pessy 91 per cent...	4- 8-0 to	4-8-6 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ...	4- 7-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 3-6	„
Red Delhi	3-14-0	„
Hard Yellow	4- 8-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	3-15-0	„
Hard Red	3-13-6	„

SEEDS are also dull, with hardly any business passing in any kind, and dealers have now lowered their prices for all, but *gingelly* (which remains unchanged) 2 annas per cwt. We now quote:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Linseed	6-0-0 to	6-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat...	7-8-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore.	7-2-0 to	7-4-0 „
Do. Red do. ...	6-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,426 bales.
Wheat	4,100 cwt.
Linseed	4,161 „
Rapeseed	1,396 „
Gingelly	6,416 „
Ground Nuts	5,084 „
Poppyseed	523 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done in Cotton for Trieste and Venice, for February-March shipment, at Rs. 20 per ton; and for Antwerp, March shipment, at 28s. 9d. for Cotton and 27s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and Wheat. For May shipment to London Cotton has been booked at 26s. 3d. and Seeds and Wheat at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firmer for near delivery, with [illegible] and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 13-16d; and a little was done for the mail at these rates; but business generally has been very quiet. Bank Telegraphic for April Transfer is reported to have been done at 1s. 4 5-16d. At closing the feeling was steady at the following rates for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand........	1s. 4 ⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...........	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·77½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer for money and Fours have advanced to 98½, which was the closing rate; but for Account, although yesterday's rates of 98 1-16 for the 2nd March and 98 7-16 for the 30th March have still ruled, the feeling has been weak and these rates have been barely maintained. For the other denomination 102¾ to 103 nominal is still quoted.

SHARES.—There has been rather more enquiry in this market to-day, and we note an advance in several quotations for Mill Scrip. Queen Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 940; Morarji Gokaldas have advanced Rs. 10, say to Rs. 1,600; and Bombay Manufacturing to the same extent, at Rs. 425; Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 1,002½; and Jevraj Balloo Rs.5, at Rs. 1,015; Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,200, and Rs. 5 for the others, at Rs. 800; Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 575 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	915
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolas .... „	250
Mexican Dollars .... „	222
Five-Franc Pieces .... „	232
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness .... „	106-7
Gold Leaf .... „	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch .... „	23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... „	23-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch .... „	23-6
Pekin .... „	23

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 15-64d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 5-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 27-32d.
France	3 Do do...	1·76
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·77½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	98¼
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' do...	99½
China	60 Do. do...	217

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCAN—BAUGHAN—Feby. 19, at Girgaum Church, Bombay, by the Rev. C. H. Squires, C.M.S., Patrick Duncan, Indian Public Works, to Kate, the eldest daughter of the late J. Baughan.

DEATH.

HAYDN—February 20, John Adolphus Edmund, the dearly beloved husband of Constance Haydn, aged 35 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARGLES—February 11, at Goruckhpore, the wife of William Henry Argles, of a daughter.

BROWN—February 3, at Fatehgarh, the wife of E Brown, Jailor, Central Prison, Fatehgarh, of a daughter.

GRIFFITHS—February 13, the wife of the Rev T M Milnes Griffiths, Chaplain of Sitapur, of a daughter.

NEEDHAM—February 8, at Baukuntpore Factory, Goruckpore, the wife of Mr F W N Needham, of a son.

REED—February 11, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut Reed, 4th P W O L C, of a son (still-born).

DEATH.

KEIGHLY—February 5, at Calcutta, Alice, the wife of Captain A M Keighly, late B I S N Co.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889.

AT last the foundation-stone of the much-needed European Hospital was laid yesterday afternoon by H. E. Lord Reay, to whose personal intervention it is due that the impediments which for nearly forty years have been allowed to stand in the way of adequate accommodation being provided for Europeans in a city which is the creation of European enterprise and initiative have been overcome. For the first quarter of this century the European sick of this city were housed, or rather hutted, in a thatched structure in the barrack yard, which had been used as a godown. A somewhat better building belonging to Government in Hornby Row was then for a few years utilised for Hospital purposes. Nearly sixty years ago the Government was moved to provide a building better adapted to the sanitary conditions which were even then deemed indispensable. In course of time the representations of the Hospital authorities had their effect upon the Government, and about the year 1862 it was decided to build a Hospital on the Esplanade. The Hornby Row building was sold and the patients were temporarily housed in the old barracks until the new buildings were provided. A General European Hospital stood second on the list of ten important buildings planned by the Public Works Department in 1862, when Sir Bartle Frere was Governor. The funds first spoken of were limited to four lakhs—an amount which was swollen to thirty lakhs at one time by the requirements insisted upon by the Government of India. Seventeen plans or more have been drawn up, and set aside, amongst them being one by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the fault of which, as His Excellency stated yesterday, was that it was too good, requiring fifteen lakhs, which could not be found. The plans for the Hospital on the Esplanade, which were drawn up nearly thirty years ago, were sanctioned and the work begun when it was discovered that the construction of a Hospital to windward of the city might prove injurious to the health of the community in times of epidemic disease. The military authorities also complained that the buildings for the hospital would interfere with the use of the Esplanade by the troops. Under these circumstances the projected buildings were discontinued, although considerable preliminary expense had been incurred. As Dr. Hojel said in his speech yesterday, a lakh of rupees lies buried in the ground between the Gymkhana and the Kennedy Sea Face. Other projects succeeded as the years went by, but they were all pigeon-holed. In 1875, in anticipation of the Prince of Wales' visit, a movement was set on foot with a view to the building of a European Hospital as a memorial of His Royal Highness's presence in this city. This project also proved abortive, the Royal visit being commemorated by the bronze equestrian statue now standing on the Esplanade Road, thanks to the liberality and public spirit of Sir Albert Sassoon.

Nevertheless a serious and not unfruitful endeavour was made in that year to give effect to the desire of the European community to improve the condition of those amongst them requiring such aid as a well appointed hospital might afford. A numerously attended public meeting was held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on the 27th June 1875. The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, was in the chair, and he opened the proceedings by an address in which he called attention to the fact that the European population of the Presidency had rapidly increased owing to the railways, factories, reclamation works, and other engineering projects which rendered the employment of Europeans indispensable for the efficient carrying out of such undertakings. As the number of the European residents increased so did that of the European sick. Sir Michael Westropp even at that time called attention to the fact that for many years the building appropriated to the purposes of a European Hospital had been pronounced insufficient and insanitary. A suitable plan had often been spoken of, and one was then said to be in existence, but the learned Chief Justice confessed to scepticism on the subject, and declared with prophetic foresight that no one could say when a hospital was likely to be built. Fourteen years have since elapsed and the first stone of the new hospital is now laid. When it is a question of providing for the special needs of sick Europeans we do not proceed exactly by leaps and bounds, it must be confessed. All the other buildings set down in Sir Bartle Frere's scheme have now been completed, the last being the new Police Courts. It cannot be said by the most captious that the Europeans have in these matters given their own special needs the first place. Even in 1875 a number of important public buildings—the Secretariat, the Post Office, the Public Works Offices, the Telegraph Offices, the new High Court—were in progress, or about to be commenced, and some of the more impressionable of the speakers at the Town Hall meeting spoke upon the duty incumbent on the Government to discontinue the construction of some of those buildings in order to admit of the immediate construction of one more urgently needed. Sir Michael Westropp suggested this course as feasible and right. Alluding to the difficulty pleaded by the Government of providing funds for the new Hospital, Sir Michael said that the "gentlemen who constitute the Government of Bombay are humane and kind men, and their only difficulty, that of providing money for the erection of a new building, could be overcome, for where there is a strong will a way can generally be found, and if there are other buildings in progress, the urgency for the building of which is not so great, and others which are proposed the urgency of which may not be so great, then I think it is a question whether these may not be advantageously delayed." The Chief Justice admitted that there might be great difficulty in stopping a building once begun—which is indeed the fact—but he urged that it was entirely a matter for the engineers and the architects to advise the Government upon; and in any case, if a new Hospital could not be erected, one of the new buildings then just completed could, he contended, be utilised for the purposes of a hospital. This course is not taken. The buildings then in progress were completed and the buildings then projected were begun and completed, and after them the Central Press buildings, now converted into the Elphinstone College buildings, were begun and finished, but none of them were even temporarily diverted to the purpose deemed urgent by Chief Justice Westropp, and by all who listened to him in the Town Hall so many years ago.

All things come to those who know how to wait, and while waiting work, and at last the first stone of the hospital has been lowered into its place. Lord Reay in performing this ceremony delivered an interesting and sympathetic address, and gracefully ascribed to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill the determination of the present Government to proceed with the work without further delay. Lord Reay himself is, however, fully entitled to generous recognition for the part he has taken in the matter. It is quite true that His Excellency elected to forego the preparation of plans for the new Government House, which circumstances render one of the necessities of the immediate future, in favour of the Hospital. The Government of India last year intimated to His Excellency the Governor that if the plans and estimates of a new Government House in Bombay were submitted they would receive favourable consideration, as the need for such a building was recognised. The new hospital will be strictly utilitarian, everything being subordinated to the health and comfort of the patients. Mr. J. Adams, of the P. W. D., has drawn up the plans. He at the instance of the Government resigned himself to the sacrifice of the purely ornamental so as to get for the ten lakhs fixed upon as the maximum, the greatest available amount of air space and general accommodation. All the requirements of the Medical Staff have been conceded, though Dr. Hojel in his interesting review of the history of the European General Hospital, complained somewhat plaintively that he found himself, as Chief Physician of a Government Institution, between two stools of economy and efficiency. He was bound as a Government servant to carry out the orders of Government, and he must as a physician consider the requirements of his patients and do the best for them that he could. The main building of the hospital on the ground floor and the two upper floors, gives room for four hundred beds with an air space exceeding that prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioners. The nurses' quarters have been already begun, His Excellency having yesterday signed the necessary papers. The main building will be ready for occupation before the rains of the year 1891. The public will cordially approve of Lord Reay's happy suggestion that the buildings, which will be erected on the site of Fort St. George shall be known as St. George's Hospital. His Excellency noted a curious coincidence that the first Hospital erected in Bombay was built by order of the Government at Surat immediately preceding the erection of the first fortifications. The outlay was limited to four thousand rupees, and the cost of the medical staff to one thousand. Our new Hospital is to occupy the site of the last remnant of the old fortifications which were begun when the first Hospital was completed, and its erection is coincident with the building of the new fortifications of Bombay. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and the Committee have reason to be gratified at the success which has at last rewarded their efforts. The indefatigable Mr. Forrest has already undertaken the laborious task of establishing a Convalescent Home for Europeans, a useful work which deserves the encouragement accorded it by His Excellency the Governor, who announced that he would head the subscription list with a thousand rupees. A Convalescent Home will be an excellent adjunct to the Hospital.

A STATEMENT appeared yesterday in the columns of a contemporary under the heading "The Judges' Protest," setting forth circumstantially that "Twenty-eight more mamlutdars have been deprived of their judicial powers by order of the Bombay Government. These mamlutdars, including those who have confessed to have given bribes, and who gave evidence in the Crawford Commission, made statements before Mr. Ommaney." This statement is as unfounded as the assertion which appeared the previous day in the same columns that a Deputy Collector, Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pundit, has been deprived of his powers. The Government is not at all likely to allow its hand to be forced in this matter; whatever happens, it is certain that public faith will be kept with all concerned in what some one rightly terms the terrible business of the Deccan Scandals. Some five or six mamlutdars are instructed not to adjudicate in judicial cases. But the notion of visiting with heavy punishment twenty-eight men whose offence is indicated in the assertion that they "gave evidence in (*sic*) the Crawford Commission and made statements before Mr. Ommaney" may be dismissed as a calumny on a responsible Government who has never given any one a right to impugn its honesty and good faith. On this point we can refer with entire approval to the clear and convincing statement in the Mofussil "Hermit's" letter to the *Pioneer*—which we re-publish elsewhere—of the essential facts of the case with which the Government was confronted when the indemnity was given that was indispensable if any investigation was to be held at all. "But many of the persons," the writer points out, "who paid money to, or rather who believed they were paying money to, Mr. Crawford, did not pay it to purchase their appointments. They paid it to prevent their rights of promotion or location in healthy stations, which they had earned by long service, being taken away from them—a very different thing from purchasing an office to which a man has no title. The question then narrows itself to this, was the manifest inconvenience, not to say scandal, likely to result from indemnifying corrupt official or officials from whom money had been extorted by threats, sufficient to justify a Government possessed of ordinary good judgment and honesty in declining to collect evidence against Mr. Crawford at all? for that is what it amounts to. I say distinctly no." As the writer says, the Government rightly under the circumstances of the case, chose the minor evil, of giving an indemnity, instead of allowing it to be said that they, wilfully and deliberately, knowing what was asserted against one of their own officers, declined to resort to the only method open to them of getting those concerned to confess. And having given the indemnity they are bound to keep faith with those to whom it was given.

THE production of the "P. and O. Pocket Book" will create as wide an interest amongst the travelling public as the addition of a steamer to their already magnificent fleet would have done. It is a handy little volume easily carried in the pocket, and, considering its size, deserves to be called an *edition de luxe*, for it is as beautiful as printing, lithography, and map-drawing can make it. It would be difficult briefly to enumerate the features of a work which will be found interesting and useful to all who cross the sea. The history of the P. and O. Company constitutes a chapter in the history of civilization, and it is told fully and told well. For some of the other chapters specialists of eminence have been secured. M. de Lesseps, the one man who could tell the story best has been induced to describe the Suez Canal and its history. Sir Edwin Arnold gives in his most graceful and glowing style a rapid but characteristic sketch of India, and Sir Thomas Wade's sketch of China and Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's account of Egypt are each the work of an expert. It is a novel venture on which the company have embarked in bringing out this elegant handbook, and their constituents all the world over will appreciate it.

THE election of Municipal Councillors by the Justices of the Peace yesterday put in the place of honour Mr. Dosabhai Framji, who for the fourth time headed the poll. This gratifying recognition of the public virtues of an estimable and useful citizen will be heartily endorsed by the public. Mr. Desabhai, as a member of the Corporation and for the past three years Chairman of the Town Council, has done excellent work, and his election with such evident marks of approval is a very gratifying testimony to the value of the services he has rendered to the city.

THE foundation-stone of the New European General Hospital, Bombay, was laid last evening by H. E. the Governor. He was accompanied by Lady Reay, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Count and Countess of Hohenhau. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, read an address on behalf of the endowment Fund Committee, and Dr. Hojel, Brigade Surgeon, presented a silver trowel to His Lordship, asking him at the same time to lay the stone. His Excellency in reply delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he narrated the history of the European General Hospital in Bombay since its foundation, and stated that the new hospital would cost nine lakhs of rupees, but the larger half—five lakhs—would be opend before the rains of 1891. The nurses' quarters had been already begun, and that morning he had signed the papers for an immediate commencement of the sisters' quarters after the stone had been laid. His Lordship, in reply to a vote of thanks, for his having performed the ceremony, alluded to the new scheme of Mr. Forrest for founding a convalescent home, which he thought was an exceedingly good one, and he himself would be happy to head the subscription list with a thousand rupees. The playing of the national anthem by the Governor's band terminated the proceedings.

THE Council of H. E. the Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations will meet in the Council Hall at the Secretariat on Saturday, 16th March, at 5 p.m.

THE cashier of the Bombay Small Cause Court was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 15,000, the property of Government. During an audit he was asked to produce the cash in hand. As he stated he had lost his key of the cash box the lock was forced, and it was then discovered that he was short of the abovenamed sum.

THE pending case at Bhusawul has brought conspicuously to notice the great inconvenience which is caused to the European and other residents in Bhusawul through the want of a European Magistrate. A petition, which was circulated by Mr. S. A. Menezes, the popular Vice-President of the Municipality there, and which was signed by every available person in the station, was sent to the Collector pointing out this grievance, which, they complain, is no light one, either from a monetary or a personal point of view. A supplementary petition, signed by other residents who would benefit by a Resident European Magistrate, was also sent to the Commissioner of the Division, but this has not yet received a reply. It was urged that Dhulia, with barely fifty Europeans has a Covenanted Service Magistrate, and Bhusawul, with over 200 Europeans, chiefly Railway employes, and their families, are left to the jurisdiction of a native gentleman. The only remedy these Europeans have under the present state of things is to undertake a journey to Dhulia with the witnesses, in their case a most expensive way of seeking the right the European has of having his case tried by a countryman, and they point out that if a European Civil Servant could be stationed in the District, with Bhusawul as his headquarters, it would answer the purposes of those who now complain.

MR. SHISHANKER NARAYEN has taken an excellent series of photographs of the Royal Yacht Club Regatta and of Monday's Garrison parade.

A BARODA correspondent writes:—"Fires are constant in the town, but one cannot fail to perceive that the action of the Fire brigade and its promptitude and resources excel those of any other town whence disastrous news is received.

THE Chinese Government, it is understood, have ordered their official Chang, who was nominated chief Amban at Lhassa some time ago, to take up his appointment forthwith. He will shortly start from Kuldja, but it is not known whether he will be instructed to visit the Tibetan frontier. The official who conducted the negotiations at Gnatong is acting as Joint or Assistant Amban, and expects to be confirmed in the post.

THE Euphrates, Indian troopship, Captain John R. Pattison, was docked the week before the mail left at Portsmouth, says the naval correspondent of the *Globe*, after having performed two voyages without undergoing that operation, and her bottom was a sight to behold. Grass and weeds nearly a foot long covered it, fore and aft the ship, as far down as the bilge keel. Very few people did behold it, for the scrubbers worked with a zeal and alacrity not often seen in a Government dockyard, and it must be admitted the state she was in was not a pretty sight for anybody. It is evidently a piece of the falsest economy in the world not to dock these ships after every voyage. The consumption of coal is enormously increased when their bottoms are as foul as that of the Euphrates was, and ignorant or interested people endeavour to lay the blame on the engineer officers. Not only is there the waste of money caused by needless burning of fuel to be considered, but every day added to the length of the passage means the victualling of nearly 2,000 men, so the Admiralty are decidedly losers by listening to advisers, civil or otherwise, who persuade them not to dock the troopships every time they come home. All the troopships, I believe, are coated with Crease's composition, except the Orontes, which is partly treated with Ruthgen's paint. No composition tried in the Navy has yet proved satisfactory.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have just made a new departure. During the past few years they have built magnificent steamers for passenger traffic especially, but last month they launched the first of four steamers to be built mainly for cargo carrying.

THE New French powder, says the *Avenir Militaire*, has the property of securing considerable velocity to the projectile with less strain on the mechanism of the rifle, and less recoil. It also produces only a thin bluish smoke, invisible at any distance, and the sound of the explosion is equally lessened. The artillery will use the same powder, and as the charges can be reduced, either an increase of mobility or of the number of rounds carried with a battery will be the result.

TELEGRAMS.

THE *TIMES* ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

THE *Times*, in a further article on the action of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case, says that the latest stage of the investigation would be astonishing, if anything could cause surprise at the extraordinary proceeding of the Bombay Government in the case. The Anglo-Indian community were outraged by the contention of the Government that it must reserve the announcement of the result to its own unlimited discretion. The unnecessary procrastination which there had been in informing the accused of the conclusion of the Commissioners was a monstrous barbarity, and was palpably unjust. Englishmen were impatient when people of their own race manufactured troubles and grievances. English opinion demands that the British rulers of India should be peremptorily warned not to emulate the policy of the ostrich and shun unpleasant truths by burying their heads in the dust. The native bench must be purified at any cost, even if the whole of the suspected officers have to be pensioned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The *Times* of to-day in an article on the Crawford case condemns the action of the Bombay Government in withholding the decision arrived at by the Commission from Mr. Crawford. The *Times* adds that the delay in the matter is palpably unjust and that the Govrenment of India must take the matter into their own hands and order the publication of the report and purify the Native Bench.

THE COSSACKS IN ABYSSINIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 20.

A project is under consideration here to send a reinforcement of three hundred Cossacks to join Atchinoff's party in Abyssinia next spring.

AN ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Sir John Kinloch, the Gladstonian candidate, has been elected member for East Perthshire in the place of Mr. R. Stewart Menzies, the deceased Gladstonian Liberal member, by a majority of seventeen hundred votes, defeating Mr. W. L Boase, the Conservative candidate.

[At the election of 1886 Mr. Menzies, the Liberal candidate, had a majority of 1,309 over Mr. J. R. Hollond, the Unionist Liberal Candidate. At the 1885 election Mr. Menzies, who was then opposed by a Conservative, had a majority of 1801 votes.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. James Laurence Carew, Home Rule member for North Kildare, has been arrested at Kinloch for an offence under the Crimes Act.

The trial of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., at Tralee, on a further charge under the Crimes Act, has resulted in his being sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE MYSTERY OF THE LETTERS.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission, Mr. Houston, who was the intermediary between Mr. Pigott and the *Times*, testified to the former having sent letters from Parson (? Parsons-town), which he believed were obtained from Extreme men there.

On being cross-examined, admitted having destroyed all Mr. Pigott's letters, and said he knew Pigott had written some compromising letters to Mr. Parnell's solicitors.

GERMAN ASSURANCES OF THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

BERLIN, FEB. 19.

Herr von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in opening the Trade Congress here to-day, made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the political situation, and said there was no reason to apprehend that the peace of Europe was in danger of being disturbed at present.

SEDITION IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 19.

The fanatical Mahomedan students who are known here as *Softas* have been issuing seditious pamphlets and placards against the Sublime Porte. Many of those concerned in the agitation have been arrested and sent in exile to the interior.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. last night.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 19.

A large gathering was held here to-day at the Mohobat Madressa for the distribution of prizes. After the State officials and the gentlemen invited had taken their seats, His Highness the Nawab Saheb, accompanied by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, Major Humfrey, Vazir Saheb Bahavadinbhai and Prince Adelkhanjee arrived punctually at 6 p.m., when the proceedings commenced by the principal, Mr. Ashraf Ali, M.A., reading a report on the progress of the institution.

Selected poems were then recited by some of the students, after which, at the desire of His Highness, Mr. Giles distributed the prizes. He then spoke at length on the progress of Mahomedan education, and expressed great satisfaction at the liberal encouragement it had uniformly received from His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and Vazir Saheb Bahavadinbhai, and concluded by expressing a hope that the institution formed at such great cost by the Vazir Saheb would eventually prove of material use to the Mahomedan community. Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi, barrister-at-law, thanked Mr. Giles on behalf of His Highness for his kind remarks, and the meeting dispersed amidst loud cheers, after the customary distribution of *pan-suparee*, &c.

TESTING SWORDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

Five hundred swords of the Madras Railway Volunteers having been tested, about half the number broke or bent.

LORD BINNING.

Lord Binning is at Ootty on sick leave.

THE SALEM AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Salem Agricultural Show opened yesterday. There was a fine display of live stock.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Maharaja of Jeypore arrived here this morning under the usual salute.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 20.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Harry Prendergast, and Colonel Mallock have all just arrived in Calcutta.

Sir Charles Eliott, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence, left Calcutta for Burmah this (Wednesday) morning.

Sir Asman Jah, accompanied by the Hyderabad Revenue, Home, and Private Secretaries, left Allahabad this morning for Calcutta.

Mr. Howell and Major Gilchrist will leave to-morrow and Nawab Mehdi Ali in a day or two.

FURTHER REASSURING NEWS OF THE AMIR'S MOVEMENTS.

News has been received of the Amir from Camp Mazar-i-Sharif up to the end of January, and shows that no military preparations whatever were proceeding up to that time. The Amir has apparently been maligned.

PRESENTS TO THE VICEROY FROM NEPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

This afternoon Colonel Bhairoo Bahadoor, accompanied by the Calcutta representative of the Nepal Court, waited on the Viceroy for the purpose of offering to His Excellency the following presents in the name of the ruler of Nepal :—Four live elephants, all richly caparisoned, two diminutive hill ponies, some unique gold coins, several bars of silver, and a collection of Thibetan curios. The Embassy was received by Major Hamilton and conducted into the Viceregal presence. After the exchange of the usual courtesies, the Viceroy, alluding to the presents, asked Colonel Bhairoo to convey to the ruler of Nepal His Excellency's appreciation of the feelings of loyalty to the British Crown by the Durbar. For obvious reasons the several items comprising the nuzzer could not be touched and remitted.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE BETHUNE COLLEGE.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne presided at the distribution of prizes at the Bethune College this evening. Last year one girl passed first in the Arts Examination and two girls at the Entrance Examination out of 121 pupils. The endowment funds of the Institution amounted to thirty-three thousand rupees.

The Chief Justice addressed a few words of encouragement to the girls, after which the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 19.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th, arrived here to-day.

TELLICHERY, FEB. 20.

H. M. S. Mariner left for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quietbut steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ „	6-3½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	84
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 11-16

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Sudanund Esooba, the cashier of the Small Cause Court, and an old servant of 35 years standing, was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper on a charge of having committed criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of Rs. 15,000, the property of Government.

It appears from the information which was laid in the case by Mr. R. Wilson, first assistant to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, that in the usual routine of office, two audits were made of the cash in the custody of the accused, in addition to a monthly audit, which was made on the first of every month. When the last audit was made, it was found correct, amounting to Rs. 19,000. On Tuesday the accused was called upon that his cash box might be examined, but he said he had lost the key of his box. His demeanour roused the suspicions of Mr. Wilson, who reported the matter to the Registrar. Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, then ordered the box to be broken open, and it was found to be empty. In the safe a little over Rs. 4,000 was found. The box, which was a small one, ought to have contained Rs. 15,000 in notes.

Mr. Brown, who appeared for the prisoner, examined Mr. Wilson on the information. In reply the prosecutor stated that the two audits were made any time during the month. After the audits were made he did not know what the accused did with the cash. The accused had been employed for 35 years in the Court, in fact since it had been established, and he had been a cashier for more than 10 years. Prosecutor had heard that the accused had property which was almost entirely mortgaged. His salary was Rs. 200 a month. The accused was not present when the cash was counted.

Mr. Brown applied for bail which was refused, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday, the 27th when the Public Prosecutor will appear.

DANDY DICK AT THE NOVELTY.

THE revolution of ideas which has characterised more especially the last decade, and which has consequently extended itself to the stage, has been singularly evidenced in the change which has come over the taste of the public in regard to the Dramatic Parson ; the ecclesiastic who, since the days of the "Merry Wives" and "Romeo and Juliet," had strutted and fretted the proverbial "hour" behind the footlights. But a few years back the clerical luminary was distinguished on the boards by an always super-excellence, born of the supposed divinity which hedged the minister from frailties and weaknesses characteristic of every-day humanity. He figured generally as a broken-hearted parent, or as an oracle of unspotted benevolence and immaculate wisdom. He was seldom heard except to administer reproof or quell an insurrection. Latterly Mr. Boucicault represented the more muscular and convivial side of the character, and in the hands of the author of the "Colleen Bawn" they became pugilists in defence of victimised purity. By degrees, however, the parson sank lower in the dramatic scale of veneration. He came to figure as the fair-headed, sickly curate, dangling at the skirts of precocious ladies in riding habits, till at length he degenerated into the meek-mouthed, victimised, scapegoat noodle—the Rev. Robert Spalding of the "Private Secretary," and "far-contended ignorance" as embodied in the Revd. Mr. Casey of "The Candidate."

Between these two latter and the hero of Mr. Pinero's three-act farce "Dandy Dick," which on Tuesday and last evening we saw played by a company of amateurs at the Novelty Theatre, may be traced a very close relationship. The ecclesiastic here, however, is no spoon-fed curate or over-fed rector. Mr. Pinero has conferred on him the title of D. D., and appointed him Dean of St. Marvells. This Very Reverend Augustin Jedd comes now before us in his social canonicals of apron and knee-breeches. To meet his monetary difficulties, he is at length smitten with the mania which besets his small household, and becomes for the nonce a backer of a favourite racer called "Dandy Dick." From this point his troubles commence, and culminate in his being arrested on a false charge of poisoning the horse, whilst he is really only administering a bolus to prevent the effects of a chill. He is carried to the village lock up, and finally rescued through the intervention of a "horsey" sister, whom, ignorant of her proclivities for betting on the turf, he has invited to stay at the Deanery. The other characters, though not very new, are entertaining. Two dashing daughters of the Dean, who are over head and ears in debt, and who scandalise the Deanery by going to a ball in fancy costumes and accompanied by two very pronounced cavalry officers, one a confirmed dyspeptic ; a betting butler, who, under a demure face and saintly style, is one of the most inveterate book-makers, and in the cause of the turf has not only invested his own savings, but those entrusted to him by his colleagues ; a jealous constable with a pretty wife ; a sporting baronet and his groom : all these are agreeable addenda to the two principals, the Dean and his sister.

Considering that the performance was in aid of so laudable an object as the Lady Roberts' Fund, there might have been a larger audience than there was on Monday night. The theatre was not filled. As to the performance itself little fault could be found. The comedy had been well rehearsed, and although the prompter's services were required once or twice, they did not interfere in any way with the action of the piece. The most marked fault was the delay in bringing down the act drop. Had it been run down quicker at the end of each act the situations would have been more effective. But that has nothing to do with the acting. Major Vibart gave an unctuous picture of the Dean, who, having "put his foot in it" in the matter of a spire and having made himself responsible for £1,000, allows himself to be persuaded by his sister to "squeeze out a couple of ponies," that is, to get £50 to back the favourite. One of the smallest but one of the best played parts was that of Noah Topping, the village constable, by Mr. W. T. Buck D. L. I., who, as the stolid, stubborn, and jealous policeman, made the scene at the kitchen of the village police station as amusing as anything in the whole performance. In the hands of Mr. C. Prescott Decie, the "turfy" baronet, Sir Tristam Mardon, was made a very striking character. He seemed quite at his ease, as if born to the business, and made several very fair hits. Quite an unconventional reading of the dyspeptic officer, Major Tarver, was that of Captain Hodgkinson, L. N. L. Regiment, while Mr. A. K. Froom, R. A., as Lieutenant Darby was an ideal and amusing "Masher." But what was the matter with the violin ? Schubert's "Serenade," or "Il Balen," might not only have rendered more ideal the picture of a lively English evening at home, but have given more point to the lines which followed. Mr J. H. Twiss, R. E, gave a well-studied, quaint, and characteristically comic picture of the betting butler with the saintly face, and a word of praise is also due to him for his clever make up. Mr. J. R. Phillips, R. A., had not much to do as Hatcham, but his performance was quite satisfactory. The best and "fastest" part of the piece, however. is that of Mrs. Georgiana Tidman, the horsey sister of the Dean ; she never opens her mouth without talking turfey slang, and her first salutation to "Guss, old boy,"— that is how she addresses the Dean—is couched in the words "Why, it's twenty years since you and I munched our corn together." Mrs. Hay, who undertook that *rôle*, was perfect in make-up and action, dashing through her part with splendid spirit. Miss Van Overbeke had little to do as Hannah Topping, beyond regaling the Dean during his incarceration on roast mutton ; but, by her quaint pertness and bright style, she carried off her full share of the honours of the evening. Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Wilkin imparted a considerable amount of life to the parts of the Dean's daughters, the latter giving a very diverting rendering of the highly amusing lines the author has put into the mouth of Sheba. As to the mounting, the stage could hardly have been more tastefully or more effectively dressed, and the music by the orchestra was not only well selected, but admirably played.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE conversazione in connection with the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition takes place to-night in the Secretariat under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, and T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The galleries and the grounds approaching the Secretariat are to be brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and "day-light" lamps under the superintendence of Messrs. Dominick and Co. It may be mentioned, as will be seen from an advertisement, that only members of the Society will be admitted to-night, although they have each the privilege of introducing two ladies of their family.

THE ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES OF PEACE.

THE following is a list of candidates elected by the Justices of the Peace as members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation :—

	Names.	Votes.
1	Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	277
2	Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban	261
3	Dr. T. Blaney	256
4	The Hon. P. M. Mehta	255
5	Mr. Behramji N. Sirvai	254
6	Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik	240
7	Mr. K. N. Kabrajee	239
8	Mr. Grattan Geary	238
9	Surgeon-Major J. Arnott	238
10	Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar	224
11	Col. A. B. Portman	201
12	Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama	196
13	Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy	190
14	Mr. P. C. De Souza	186
15	Mr. Hasambhoy Visram	186
16	Mr. M. B. Dadabhai	175

The following five candidates were unsuccessful :—

Names	Votes.
Mr. Eknath R. Khote	160
Mr. M. J. Talyarkhan	153
Mr. E. R. Freeborn	113
Mr. Hurichand Sadashewjee	112
Mr. John Bocarro	62

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM AT NADIAD.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, FEB. 19.

FOR the last eleven years there has been an association for the improvement of practical agriculture at Nadiad, known as the Nadiad Agricultural Association. It maintains a Model Farm at its own expense, issues a monthly pamphlet on agricultural subjects for the instruction of the cultivators of Gujarat, and has lately opened a grain store for the supply of pure and unmixed seed to the agriculturists of Charotar. On the morning of the 15th instant, ploughing matches were held on the Association's Farm, in which the boys learning in the agricultural classes attached to the Nadiad High School and some of the cultivators took part. One of the objects of these matches was to give a trial to the three different sorts of ploughs advertised by Messrs. Massey and Co., of Madras, from whom the Association had purchased them. A good many of the cultivators residing in the neighbourhood and others had come to see the trial of the ploughs. Among those present on the farm were Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, and at the close prizes were distributed by Mr. Sheppard to the best boys on the farm.

In the evening of the same day, Mr. Sheppard was occupied with the opening of the Association's Agricultural Museum in the vicinity of their Model Farm. The compound surrounding the Museum hall and the building in which the Museum itself was held were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and many people were present to witness the opening ceremony, which was performed by Mr. Sheppard. Among those present were Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N.D., Mrs. Sheppard, the Hon. Sirdar Bahadoor Bechardas Veharidas, Mr. Carvalho, Khan Bahadoor Dhunjishaw Edulji, Rao Saheb Madhavlal Harilal, Rao Saheb Gopaldas Veharidas, Mr. Dracup, Rao Saheb Manecklal Gokaldas, and other gentlemen. At 5-30 p.m. Rao Saheb Chandulal Mathuradas, Sub-Judge of Nadiad, who is the honorary secretary of the Association, requested Mr. Sheppard in these words to open the Museum :—

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Gentlemen,—There is, I believe, hardly a single individual among us here who has not heard of the Agricultural Association of Nadiad. This Association, of which I have the honour to be the present secretary, was formed in the early part of the year 1878. Its formation was due to the philanthropic and disinterested efforts of the then Collector of Kaira, the present Commissioner of the Northern Division, Mr. G. F. Sheppard. The principal object of the Association at the time of its birth was to encourage and improve the agricultural industry of this country, both practically and theoretically. It has since its formation been maintaining a model farm at Nadiad for the instruction of the cultivators residing in its neighbourhood. It has also been publishing an agricultural pamphlet every month since the last eleven years. It has lately opened a grain store for selling pure and selected seed to the cultivators of Charotar, and it has been holding Agricultural Exhibitions and cattle shows every two years since 1882. I am not prepared to say that all these works have proved completely successful, but I can nevertheless say, without the least fear of contradiction, that they could not have been undertaken without the kind support and sympathy of Mr. Sheppard. But I have not yet mentioned the most important work which the Agricultural Committee has undertaken to perform. You have already been informed that the Association holds biennial exhibitions at Nadiad. The successful exhibits, which become the property of the Association under the Exhibition rules, are preserved from year to year, and they are open for inspection at any time to any gentleman who desires to see and examine them. The Association had, however, no place of its own to keep and preserve them, and so it naturally struck its members to have a small building which might be utilized for an agricultural museum. They accordingly resolved to purchase the bungalow in which we are assembled to-day, when it was offered for sale in the month of April 1888. The Association has since spent a small sum on repairing it, and fitting it up for a museum which you are about to witness to-day. It is unnecessary for me to dilate here upon the advantages which can be derived and will be derived from a museum of the kind described above. It is, however, needful for me to observe that the hand of the same gentleman whom I have already named has been assisting us by his advice and suggestions in the present undertaking also. He is the founder of our Association, and ever since his coming into this district as the Collector of Kaira, in the year 1871 he has steadily continued to foster and [illegible] thy growth of agricultural industry in this part of Gujarat. By conferring these and many other obligations on the committee in particular and the people of this country in general, you, sir, have laid them under a very deep debt of gratitude, and I think I am only expressing the wishes of all assembled here when I pray that you may long be spared to continue in that course of goodness and benevolence of which you have already given so many proofs. But it may be that I have taxed your patience too far, and so you might naturally desire to be in the museum hall. I would, therefore, humbly request the president to declare the Nadiad Agricultural Committee's Museum open.

Mr. Sheppard replied as follows :—

Honourable Sir, Members of the Agricultural Society, and Gentlemen,—I am very pleased that my last act in connection with the Nadiad Agricultural Society is to open their museum. It is a very important addition to your farm, and I hope that, though the beginning is small, the benefits hereafter may be great. The museum will be a great advantage to the Government Agricultural class in the High School, and as your collection of exhibits increases, it will help to make the lectures popular by illustrating them. If such a class, such a farm, and such a museum are likely to be of use anywhere, they surely should be so here in the midst of this large, well-to-do, and intelligent agricultural population. And I believe that much work has been already done by your society, as your honorary secretary has explained in his address. You have been the means of giving practical agricultural education to a number of young men, many of whom have obtained situations and are now spreading through the country the information they have received at your hands. You have held three exhibitions—successful ones—at your own cost. Your monthly magazine is useful and profitable. And you have given valuable assistance to the students of the Agricultural class in the High School, who are allowed the opportunities afforded by your farm and your machinery, and will in future profit by this museum. I do not say much about your farm-experiments or your seed store. More might be done with care, and in our meeting to-morrow we shall consider the matter. Financially your success has been encouraging. Your present assets, including the value of the farm and the balance in hand, cannot be less than Rs. 15,000. And now you must go on and do still more. The old times, when the people of this country looked upon Western improvements with suspicion and indifference, are passing away. The ryots are now willing enough to adopt improvements if satisfied that they will pay, and if brought within there reach. And it is the duty of the society to help them in these matters ; to teach them how to improve their land so as to get more out of it, and so that production may keep pace with the increase of population ; to inform them as to the success of experiments in other countries and as to the discoveries of science ; to show them simple improvements in implements, as we have been doing this morning ; to make experiments with new crops and with manures ; to encourage better breeds of live stock, and to provide the ryots with good and pure seed. These are some of the aims of this society. And now my connection with you must be severed. Allow me to give you a word of advice. The principal source of revenue in this country, unlike England, is from the land; and if for this reason only, all efforts to improve cultivation and to promote the interests of agriculturists must claim the sympathy of the Revenue Department. Therefore, the president of your society should always be the Collector of your district. Unfortunately, however, such officers are now-a-days frequently changed—too often before they have time to identify themselves with local interests. I recommend you, therefore, to elect a vice-president from your own body—some resident and, if possible, practical agriculturist, who will take an interest in your society and will command the confidence of the people. At our meeting to-morrow I intend to propose the Honourable Desai Bechardas for the office of vice-president, and I mention this now because I am sure that you all, members of the committee, members of the Association, and residents of Nadiad, will approve of this proposal. Lastly, I have to express our acknowledgments to the honorary secretaries. It is a matter of great regret to me that Rao Saheb Ranchhodlal Kapurchand Desai cannot be with me to-day. To him and to your present distinguished Subordinate Judge, Rao Saheb Chundulal Mathuradas, B.A., LL.B., we owe a debt of gratitude for the editing of our pamphlet and for the careful guardianship of our fund. I beg to offer them both our most grateful thanks. I declare this museum open.

The museum was accordingly opened and the visitors went round it and inspected the different grains, cereals, ploughs, agricultural machinery, &c., arranged therein. A distribution of garlands and *pan supari* brought the proceedings to a close.

MISS MANNING IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NARIAD, FEB. 19.

ON the evening of the 17th February 1889 an address was presented to Miss Manning, who had come to Nadiad the day before, by the leading citizens of Nariad at the house of the Honourable Sirdar Bahadoor Bechardas Veharidas Desai. The address was as follows :—

"It is with feelings of sincere pleasure and respect that we welcome you to the old and populous town of Nadiad. The interest which you have invariably evinced in the moral and social advancement of the Indian communities, the kind and indulgent treatment which you have always extended to our countrymen in England, and the work which you have performed first in conjunction with Miss Mary Carpenter and then as honorary secretary of the National Indian Association are beyond all praise. Experience has shown that the best way to improve the moral and social condition of a country is to improve the condition of its women, and so we feel sure that your visit to this country cannot fail to create a much greater interest in matters of social reform. It could not have failed to strike your observant eye that the progress of education, security of person and property, and other benefits conferred by a paternal Government have lately created in large cities in India a thirst for social reform, and we are, therefore, doubly grateful to you for your presence at this time among us. In conclusion, let us assure you, madam, that your visit to Nadiad will ever be remembered as a pleasant memento of our lives, and we humbly pray that you may long be spared to continue the philanthropic work which you have long since begun.

In her reply Miss Manning observed that she had seen many new things in India, but that there were also several things in England which would be new to those that were then present, and that she, therefore, invited some of them to visit England, and concluded by tendering her best thanks to the gentlemen then present.

MISS MANNING AT BARODA.

THERE has been a pleasant stir among the officials of this place on account of Miss Manning's visit to Baroda. She arrived here from Ahmedabad on Sunday evening and left Baroda for Surat on Monday afternoon. The Prime Minister, the Chief Justice and his brother Judges, the Huzur officials, and a large number of other public officers were there with their gaily-dressed wives and daughters. H. E. the Minister, Luximan Jugonath, deputed one of the principal officials to go over the town with Miss Manning, showing her all the buildings and institutions of the place. It was wonderful, our correspondent says, how she pursued her mission of observation and inquiry without remission from early in the morning till she left Baroda. The climax of her interest reached in the prize exhibition held at the City Girls' School, for which numerous prizes were provided by Bai Sunabai Taleyarkhan, who had requested Miss Manning to distribute them before her departure. In spite of extensive marriage ceremonies in the town, Rao Bahadur Hurgowundas, Director of Vernacular Instruction, gathered a large number of girls in the City School Room, when many of the principal officials were present. Recitations and songs were briskly kept up for an hour, accompanied with pleasing symphonies on the harmonium. Rao Bahadhur Jeshingrao Angria, the Revenue Commissioner, thanked Miss Manning on behalf of the meeting for the great trouble she had taken in visiting India, and requested Bai Sunabai to read the address presented to Miss Manning on behalf of the ladies and girls assembled. The brief address in English was as follows :—

Allow us to assure you that a kindly and disinterested lady of your advanced age coming from her home thousands of miles away to study our country's weal and woe is a blessed sight to all of us. You, dear Miss Manning, have revived the most affectionate recollections which our saintly sister in Heaven—we refer to the late lamented Mary Carpenter—have left in India. Many from our homes have returned to India with pleasant memories of the kindness which they have met, at [illegible] for the good of your country and ours. Miss Manning, as you pass through our teeming multitudes, you will not do it in vain, for you will leave golden shadow imprinted on our soil to be followed by our own and your Indian sisters in future, who may visit your land of goodness and charity—there either to be brought up as ministers of education and culture, or to dive deep into the mysteries of finished human existence. In conclusion, we heartily wish you may carry with you from India that strength which pure delights derived from noble studies ever afford to man and womankind on earth, who have to suffer, to reach the paths of Heaven, as persons of your class ever and nobly strive to do.

Miss Manning replied :—

My dear Sisters,—It gives me great pleasure to meet you on this occasion, and I regret that I am only to stay for a few hours in this interesting city. I should have liked to have become personally acquainted with each of you as well as to call on you in your homes. I am very glad to find that Miss Mary Carpenter is held in such friendly remembrance in this part of India. I have met several gentlemen who recollect her visits and some clever little boys who received prizes at her hands. I think that Miss Carpenter's influence did much towards encouraging education for girls in India, and you yourselves are probably now receiving benefit from the efforts that she made in that direction. There is much less opposition to girls' schools than formerly, and now the important point is to take care that the education given is sound and good. There are two kinds of education, as there are two kinds of most things good and bad. All that is called education is not good education. We cannot call that education good which renders students—whether boys or girls—conceited, or which leads them to throw away their books after an examination is passed, or which makes them despise the duties of home. There must be some fault in the training that leads to such result. But the fruits of good education are humility because we see how little we have learnt—a desire for more knowledge, a gentle consideration for those who have not had the same advantages, earnestness in carrying out the practical work of the family, higher aims of life shown in one line by a lessening of idle talk altogether, a sense of greater responsibility, and a constant endeavor to become better and more useful in all our relations to others. It is by such tests as these that we must try an education, and it is this latter kind only that will really elevate us. An example of the best kind of education was shown in the life of the late Princess Alice, one of the daughters of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. You are aware that the biography of this excellent Princess has been lately written, and I am glad to hear that a lady present to-day, Bai Sunabai, has undertaken to translate it into Gujerati. I hope that she will not hurry her work so as to finish that difficult work with care. The work of translations in our own country are considered very difficult. She could not have undertaken a better gift-book for Indian ladies than such a biography, for the late Princess Alice, while highly cultivated—and we may say because highly cultivated—did not neglect her home duties. On the contrary, she was distinguished in her relation as daughter, wife, and mother. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind welcome at this school, which I have had great satisfaction in visiting. I am much indebted to the Maharaja and to the officials of the State who have honoured me with so much hospitality and kindness. My visit to India is drawing to a close, but my strong interest in its people will always remain the same. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of meeting those interested in education at Baroda.

Both the address and reply received applause from those assembled. Miss Manning was decorated with garlands by the Director on completing the prize distribution, and the party, after receiving *pan-supari*, left for the station to wish Miss Manning a happy journey. Before she bids adieu to India she visits Kattywar. On her return to the station she was warmly greeted by the *élite* of Baroda and their ladies, who showered her with bouquets and garlands before her departure. Miss Manning, by her earnest and kindly disposition, has endeared herself to all with whom she has come in contact at Baroda. She expressed her great satisfaction at the various and ingenious needlework done in the school, and said that she had seen so many peculiar things in and around Baroda that she was not likely to forget her visit to the Gaewar's capital. The Prime Minister had ordered careful arrangements to be made for the comfort of the philanthropic lady who was visiting distant places at great inconvenience with a view to collect useful information.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a few of the many misapprehensions that seem to be afloat about the Crawford case ? The report of the Commission is believed to be now complete, and comments are admissible that before would have been out of place. The Government of Bombay has been persistently vilified for its procedure in this terrible business. The main accusations against it are, first, that it ought not to have laid a criminal information against Mr. Crawford and then retracted ; secondly, it ought not to retain in office men who have admitted purchasing their appointments ; thirdly, it ought not to have flouted the High Court by its Resolution on the Hon'ble Messrs. Jardine and Birdwood's protest.

Now, as to the first, if I am not mistaken a criminal information was not laid against Mr. Crawford till that gentleman attempted to escape in disguise. A great many persons will be found to say what a pity it was Lord Reay did not imitate the Government of Bengal in the case of a certain Civilian not so many years ago, and wink at Mr. Crawford's bolting under his eyes. But others, including myself, are humbly of opinion that the Government could not have connived his escape. Criminal connivance it would have been. Every native would have said, and justly so, that there was one law for the white man and another for the black, and that had it been a deputy collector or subordinate judge, Government would have pursued him to the ends of the earth. Government could not have ordered Mr. Crawford back : he would have snapped his fingers at their orders and sailed away rejoicing. That there was a prima facie case against Mr. Crawford no one can deny. The revelations which afterwards appeared in Hunmantrao's case, and the other statements in the possesson of the Government (I am not saying they were true, mind) that Mr. Crawford had been bribed, were sufficient, when taken with the fact that he had bolted, to raise a strong suspicion of his guilt, so strong that no Government of common honesty could have done otherwise than arrest his flight. When, however, he was taken into custody and the Law Officers of the Crown held that the evidence would probably not be sufficient to persuade a Bombay jury to convict him criminally, was it Government's duty to persist in the prosecution ? The critics say yes : but any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. If the Government had done so, and it became known that they were acting against their own Law Officers' advice, how loud would have been the howl against Lord Reay and his Council for this persecution,—for keeping in the felon's dock a man whom they knew they could not convict ! The fact is that Mr. Crawford forced the hand of the Government and compelled them to arrest him before they had finally decided on the course to adopt in regard to the charges against him. He is responsible for his arrest, not the Government.

Then, as to the retention of corrupt official in their appointments. Can any human being suppose that if an indemnity had not been promised a syllable of evidence would have been forthcoming ? And are not indemnities granted every day in important state investigations ? Are not all the witnesses who testify to crime and murder before the Parnell Commission identified ? Was not Broadhead, before the Sheffield Commission, indemnified ? Is Lord Reay's guarantee to be of less value than Sir James Hannen's ? True, it may be urged that persons who have spent money to obtain their appointments are not to be trusted with judicial functions first, because the administration of justice is a high and holy thing (though why so much more high and holy than the administration of any other department I don't quite see) ; and secondly, because the corrupt persons will recoup themselves for their expenditure by bribery. But many of the persons who paid money to, or rather who believed they were paying money to, Mr. Crawford did not pay it to purchase their appointments. They paid it to prevents their rights of promotion or location healthy stations which they had earned by long service, being taken away from them—a very different thing from purchasing an office to which a man has no title. The question then narrows itself to this : has the manifest inconvenience, not to say scandle, likely to result from indemnifying corrupt officials or officials from whom money had been extorted by threats, sufficient to justify a government possessed of ordinary good judgment and honesty in declining to collect evidence against Mr. Crawford at all ?—for that is what it amounts to. I say distinctly no. Mr. Crawford's alleged corruption has been talked about for at least ten years to my own knowledge. I have heard (though I know not with what truth) that individual Collectors have refused collectorates rather than serve under him. When therefore matters came to a crisis the Government chose rightly, the minor [illegible] be said that they wilfully and deliberately, knowing what was asserted against Mr. Crawford declined to resort to the only method open to them of getting the corrupt officials to confess. And even if corrupt officials are retained, is there no power of supervision left over their work, no appeal against improper decisions which they may pass ? Will not every one of them be a marked man, to be transferred as occasion arises to places, where he can do little harm, or pensioned off when the time comes ? It is very probable that some who have been promoted manifestly out of their turn will have to revert to their proper places, while those who bought their rights, if left alone, will never dare to play tricks, knowing that a delvge of petitions will follow and that the least sign of "leaning" in a case will be construed henceforth unfavourable against them.

The *Times* correspondent in Calcutta is good enough to say that the whole subordinate magistracy in this Presidency is currupt. It would take too long to give the reason why, but it will suffice to say that I am in a better position to judge than the *Times* correspondent and that I know the statement to be untrue. As for the two Judges' protest, can you or any-one else tell me why two High Court Judges should interfere any more than two Commissioners ? The High Court is a very different thing from two individuals who happen to be members of it, and especially the particular in dividuals I refer to. Of course a certain class of persons is always prone to rush in where their more sensible betters fear to tread, so when the Chief Justice and the rest of his colleagues wisely declined to move because there was nothing before them, and because action would have had the appearance of a wish on the part of the High Court not only to interfere in a matter *ad huc sub judice* before another tribunal not subordinate to it, but also to deter witnesses from speaking the truth before that tribunal, the two individuals, possessed of their own wisdom and infallibility, must needs thrust their views forward and court the snub they received.

That snub might have been couched in more gentle language, but no unprejudiced person can say it was not well deserved.

But granting all this you say, if I do not misconstrue your article of the 12th instant, that the Government of Bombay is not empowered to pass its own opinion on the case, even if the verdict be one of acquittal. You forget that the Commission's whole duty consists in reporting to the Government, on whom rests the burden of deciding upon the recommendation to be made to Lord Cross. When Mulhar Rao Gaekwar was tride half of the jury acquitted him, but Lord Northbrook and Sir Arthur Hobhouse retried the case, agreed with the dissentient half and turned Mulhar Rao out. Nigh upon seventy years ago the then Judge of Ahmednagar, the accomplished author of Pandurany Hari, was prosecuted for bribery before the Recorder of Bombay (I believe, but am not certain, that it was Sir James Macintosh). The jury acquitted him, but the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone recorded a minute that he was undoubtedly corrupt and he was dismissed by the Court of Directors. Ignorant as I am of the opinion of the Crawford Commission, and admitting that whatever, it be, it is entitled to the greatest weight, there is not only no reason why the Government of Bombay should not pass their own opinion on the case when sending it to the Secretary of State, but they cannot escape from the duty of doing so. The fact is that Mr. Crawford is so popular a man, and Lord Reay whose treatment of "Romaney" has you cannot but admit, given the *Pioneer* no great cause to love him, is so unpopular, though only in certain very restricted quarters, that there is a general feeling that Lord Reay should be attacked for his "mismanagement of the Crawford case." So great is the anxiety to "go for" His Excellency that the real misdemeanants are never even mentioned : I mean Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson. It was within the knowledge of these two Governors, and with their sanction, that all but a tithe of Mr. Crawford's large pay was sequestrated by his creditors. Yet they allowed him to live in their midst, indulging in the greatest and most open extravagance, which they knew he had not funds legitimately obtained to defray, and with the knowledge therefore that he must be, to say the least, over head and ears in debt. Yet Mr. Crawford's wonderful persuasiveness, his marvellous energy and ability were too much for them, and they allowed him to remain in the Service, "swearing by" him, so to speak, when they ought to have told him to go. They have sown the wind and Lord Reay reaps the whirlwind, and he has faced the tempest like a brave and honest man. Whatever be the result of this Commission to the principal party whether it leaves Mr. Crawford as pure as driven snow, or whether some of the mud that has been thrown at him sticks, even the horrible scandle it his caused—scandle that will be cast into the teeth of the Bombay Civil Service for sixty years to come—will have one good ending if it only impresses on all Local Governments this rule for the future: "Never keep on a man in the Service who is hopelessly in debt."

I had written so far when I saw your Poona correspondent's letter in your impression of the 11th. He rejoices (as who will not if it comes true) in Mr. Crawford's coming acquittal, but he is furious at the wicked Magistrates who paid the bribes. Pray, to whom were the bribes paid? If not to Mr. Crawford, why then to Hunmantrao. But if to Hunmantrao, who it is admitted was in and out of Mr. Crawford's office like a tame cat, what comes of all Mr. Crawford's ability, usefulness, knowledge of native character and the rest of it, in allowing so dangerous an intriguing a person about him and never even suspecting him? That all the mamlatdars who have said that they paid money, thereby damaging their character if not imperilling their livelihood, never really paid it, and simply lie "out of sheer cussedness," is I shall suppose, out of the question. It must therefore be sorrowfully admitted, even by your Poona correspondent, that on his own showing Mr. Crawford is too foolish or too incompetent a person to be allowed to remain in office.

Washing dirty linen in public is certainly an unsavoury spectacle, grievous to men of *esprit de corps* who value the reputation alike of their service and their nation. But a time comes when foul rumours must be sifted, Augean stables must be 'cleanseed. It cannot then be wise to cry down those who have braved the unpleasant task at least that is the opinion of a

HERMIT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

14th February.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following notification has been issued from Army Head quarters. "His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has had under his consideration the following proposal by which soldiers may improve themselves in the important subject of judging distance:—

"In each brrack-room which offers favourable range of view a sketch should be hung up showing all prominent objects, and giving their correct distances as seen and measured from a doorway or other point in the barrack.

"The soldier by observing such subjects and the size and appearance of men or animals in the vicinity, noting at the same time the measured distance, would gradually train himself to estimate with accuracy, similar objects when seen at unknown distanees.

"His Royal Highness desires that, where facilities exist, you will give such instructions to commanding officers as you may deem necessary for the introduction of this system."

THE ALLEGED NUISANCE AT BYCULLA.

MR. P. RYAN yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Tucker, the Manager of Messrs. Treacher and Co., summoned the Municipality to show cause why the nuisance caused by their night-soil carts should not be removed. Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Mr Crawford, appeared for the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared in support of the summons.

Mr. Tucker said:—I am Manager of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and live at Byculla; I returned to Bombay in November last, and took up my residence at the shop of Messrs. Treacher and Co. I lived there about three weeks, on the first floor. During that time there were most disagreeable odours from the Municipal carts passing by the Duncan Road every night. I became ill with a severe sore throat, and upon medical advice, I removed to the Cumballa Hotel. I am now living in the Fort, and will not return to Byculla. The rooms used for sleeping and dwelling quarters are given up for that purpose. I know of two night soil depots, one at Carnac Bunder and the other at Cammateepoora; I experienced this nuisance for the last two years, more than before. The number of carts must have either increased, or the condition of the carts must be worse. Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick:—I have been living in Byculla for five years; I have been ill on one previous occasion—about eighteen months ago—and the next in November last. My quarters were always over the first floor. My The Leper Asylum is just opposite. Treacher and Company occupied these premises for the past 25 or 30 years. The manager of that firm does not sleep there at present. We have a very large supply of Chemicals on the premises, and a laboratory. A large number of refuse carts pass by that road morning and evening. There are stables near by, but I perceived no smell from them. It was three weeks after I returned to live at Byculla that I got ill.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling:—On a few occasions I was awakened by the smell, and had to take a cigar to keep it from effecting me.

Mr. D. Gostling: said:—I have my note book with me to-day, with the notes I took on the premises. There were six carts dry outside, with a slight smell, carts Nos. 160,164,159,31.79 and 73, with no smell, and dry outside; there were five carts, Nos. 149,131, 114, 11 and 154. There was one which I omitted last time, cart No. 18, having a moderate smell. There were three with a strong smell, cart No. 58 splashing over the top from the front inlet; cart No. 144, night soil splashing out of the rear stuffing box of the valve, and cart No. 16, leaking the same way as the last, and from the front cover flap. He then went on to refer to 15 other carts, the conditions of which he explained. Two carts only have rubber rings on the inlets, Three of the washed carts have unfaced casting inlets. I have noticed some washed carts full of live magots. These were carts Nos. 807,149, 140, 102, 16, 31, 52, 83, 94, 113, 164, 135, 130 and 73; all these had faced socket rings, but the corners were unfaced. They would not be water tight in that condition. Eight carts were properly faced above and below, and if they were properly fastened they would be watertight. All the carts were more or less full of magots. Cross examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick:—These carts simly want to be put right. I got my particulars by examining the carts on the road, about 100 yards from Messrs Treacher and Company's premisses to the south. These carts were in two lots when I examined them. I walked round each cart as I examined them. Re-examined by Mr. Starling:—The notes I have given were taken down in my book on the spot, and at the time I examined each cart. Mr. Henry Richardson Hoyles said:—I am a Chemist of Messrs Treacher and Company. On the night of the 11th January I went with Mr. Gostling for the purpose of noticing the number of conservancy carts and their conditions. I went round each cart with him. About fifteen carts passed, three of which were very offensive from leakage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick:—I live on the premises of Messrs Treacher and Co., on the third story over some godowns. There are four or five others that live on the same premises. I have been living there for the last three years. My room is on a story higher than the manager's rooms. There are no offensive smells from the chemicals.

Re-exemined by Mr. Starling:—The windows of the rooms which I and the other assistants of Messrs Treacher and Co use do not open towards the Duncan Road. I can smell the odour of the carts passing. About three months ago the smell was very offensive about half past 7 o'clock in the evening, caused by the night soil carts passing.

Mr. Kirkpatrick here said, that the prosecution had made out no case, and could not see what order His Worship could make against the Municipality regarding the carts that were at present in use, as every improvement that had been deemed necessary for the conveyance of night soil without causing a nuisance has been adopted.

Mr. Starling then asked permission to call Mr. Gostling again and examine him regarding a cart that was standing in the Court compound which he omitted, and his Worship acceding to the request, Mr. D. Gostling was recalled and re-examined by Mr. Starling:—The conservancy cart now downstairs is the same pattern as the present carts. It is a barrel cart. The inlet valve is also of the same pattern, the lower ring and the upper plate of the inlet have a proper faced conical joint, and this joint is water-tight. The rear valve is of a slightly improved pattern. The rod which lifts the rear valve is of brass or faced with brass. It works into a copper gland or Jamnut, serewed tight into the ring, which is rivetted to the top valve. The improvement is the brass rod and the copper Jam-nut which can be fitted to all the carts at a moderate expense, and which is practically water tight. If the present carts were repaired upon this pattern, there will practically be no smell or no nuisance, and might go about all day without people noticing them. The brass rod and the Copper Jam-nut, do not rust, and there is no friction, hence the improvement. At this stage Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the Municipality had begun to carry out the necessary improvements before the present complaint was laid, and on giving an assurance on behalf of the Municipality that the improved appliances would be completed and carried out as soon as practicable, Mr. Starling withdrew from the prosecution.

SINGULAR PROCEIDNGS AT NASIK.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—A singular case of a Municipal prosecution occurred at Nasik recently. A Municipal Inspector got a notice against the neighbour of his, one Trimbuck Ganesh Ranade, under section 69, Municipal Act, directing him to remove a certain quantity of grass stacked in his compound for the use of his cattle within 24 hours from the date of the service of the notice.

This notice was manifestly illegal, being in contradiction of the provisions of section 75, which requires that the notice shall not be less than three days nor more than a month. The Municipal Health Superintendent, who issued this notice at the instance of the Municipal Inspector, ought to have been aware of this provision.

For non-compliance with this notice, a complaint was forthwith lodged before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Magistrate of the First Class at Nasik, who is also a Municipal Commissioner. The accused contended that the notice was illegal, but in spite of this contention this petty trial lasted for over 10 days, and resulted eventually in the acquittal of the accused.

During the course of this trial a question arose as to whether the notice specified the quantity of grass, and the accused took the notice with which he was served out of his pocket for the purpose of ascertaining whether it specified any quantity. The learned Magistrate asked for the notice from the accused. The accused accordingly handed it to the Magistrate, who showed it to the Municipal Inspector. The Municipal Inspector instantly informed the Magistrate that the notice had been tampered with by changing the hours into days. The Magistrate thereupon postponed the trial in the Municipal case, and charged the accused with forgery and using a forged document. After several days' inquiry he committed the accused to the Court of Sessions on these charges.

The trial accordingly came on before the Sessions Judge, Mr. M. B. Baker. The learned Judge at once saw that the act, assuming it was done by the accused, did not amount to forgery. The Sessions Judge amended the charge to one of fabricating false evidence. After the trial had proceeded for some time, the learned Judge saw it was impossible for the prosecution to succeed, inasmuch as the accused had all along contended that the notice was illegal, and the Act alleged to have been done by the accused would make the notice a legal one. The accused was therefore acquitted and discharged, the Public Prosecutor having entered a *nolle prosequi* with the consent of the Court.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AND PAPAL BRIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you were kind enough to insert my letter of the 11th instant regarding the attitude of the Bishop of Damaun in the question of Cardinal Rampolla's letter, two other correspondents have written on the subject in your paper. Accordingly I trust you will allow me to make a few more remarks in addition to those in my first letter which have not been challenged. It is not denied that the right of *placet* is a fundamental article of the constitution of Portugal—a Catholic nation with whom the Vatican is on friendly terms. It is not denied also that the right has been even expressly acknowledged by the Holy See on more than one occasion. It is foolish to object that the Bishop of Damaun published once certain things that came without the *placet*. A man may waive his right on particular occasions for particular reasons, but this is no reason why he should forego his right altogether. The right of the Portuguese Crown to the *placet* is intended to protect Portuguese interests, and when the Portuguese Bishops consider that those interests are threatened, they do well in exercising the right of *placet*. I do not know if the late Archbishop Amorim Pessoa wrote anything on this subject, but I know that "that clever and respected theologian" (in the unsuspected opinion of "Catholicus") did write a good deal under which the Propaganda are still smarting. To "A Bombay Padroadist" I have only to say that he is subject to the Bishop of Damaun in virtue of arrangements made by the Holy See. If he does not wish to abide by the arrangement, he is welcome to please himself and disobey the order of the Pope. "Bombay Padroadists," who do not like the Padroado should complain about it to the Pope and not to the Goanese. There is nothing absurd in British subjects having to be guided by orders of the Portuguese Government in ecclesiastical matters, which have On the same grounds we might say that it is absurd for British or Portuguese subjects to be guided by orders from the Pope; for the jurisdiction of the Pope and the King of Portugal as regards the Padroado is of the same nature. I will not waste your space, sir, by analysing "A Bombay Padroadist's" statistical figures. If, however, you care to take the trouble to verify them, you will find that he had for his guide only his imagination and not the Census Report of 1881, which he quotes. It has been recently proved on conclusive evidence that at present there must be over 25,000 Goanese in Bombay, of whom not one-fifth will be domestic servants, while all the other native Catholics put together will not exceed 10,000. If "Bombay Padroadists" imagine that they are likely to help their cause by insulting the Goanese, they can continue to write in the strain they do. The Goanese have far weightier matters to attend to than to take notice of the ebullition of impotent malice. Before concluding, I will just ask your readers to note how "Catholicus," "A Bombay Padroadist," and others, who profess obedience to the Pope and uphold Cardinal Rampolla's views, are themselves acting against their professions by criticising arrangements made by the Holy See, discussing ecclesiastical matters, and even censuring the conduct of Bishops (in the present case of the Bishop of Damaun), which is considered such a heinous crime in the *Anglo-Lusitano* and the Padroadists.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 19. ONE WHO KNOWS.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

IN His Excellency the Governor's pavilion *special reserved seats* will be set apart for donors to the tournament. One seat being allotted for both days for every five rupees subscribed.

	Rs.
H E the Governor of Bombay	100
Lt.-Col the Hon. L H Bayley	100
Messrs Walsh Lovet & Co, Prize for Artillery Competition	100
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	50
Messrs. B & A Hormarjee	50
Messrs. E Spinner & Co.	50
Messrs. Treacher & Co.—a Cup—¼ mile flat race	50
Messrs. Lund & Blockley—a Medal—Bayonet vs Bayonet	40
Messrs, Grindly Groom & Co.	30
Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.	25
Messrs. Walton & Bromley	25
A. B Dunnett, Esq.	25
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.	20
The Hon. Sir Raymond West, M.A., K.C.I.E.	20
Brig. Genl. B. H. Pottinger	20
W. Richardson, Esq.	20
Alexander McKenzie, Esq	20
Capt. J. P. Baird	20
The Hon. F Forbes Adam, C I E	15
W Lee-Warner, Esq	15
Lt-Col. H J B Hargrave, B B & C Ry Vol	15
Sassoon J David, Esq	15
E H Elsworthy, Esq	15
J R Duxbury, Esq	15
D Gostling, Esq	15
Frank Chalk, Esq	15
Capt Alfred King	15
Tom Drewet, Esq	15
Lieut Fred C Brewin	15
Capt. A Gwyn, I M	10
Capt. A C Clark	10
Lieut. J Sanders Slater	10
J M Drennan, Esq	10
Wm. N Fleming, Esq	10
Max. Denso, Esq	10
E Beynon, Esq	10
John Fachiri, Esq	8
R P Brunton, Esq	5
P E Cameron, Esq	5
Charles Chambers, Esq	5
A J Evans, Esq	5
Total	Rs. 1,028

THE ALBIN MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co, Bombay.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

PASSERS by Wandby Road, where the Alexandra school is situated, cannot fail to have noticed the preparations that have been made for the Fancy Fair to be held to-day, and which H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught has graciously consented to open. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will accompany the Duchess. The Bazaar is also under the Patronage of Her Excellency Lady Reay, Khan Bahadhur Muncherjee C. Murzban, supervised all the arrangements about lighting and erecting the pavilions, and reliance can certainly be placed on his taste to do justice to the work. There will be a reserved entrance for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and for her Excellency Lady Reay and party from Government House. On H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught entering the Fancy Fair the girls of the school will sing a chorus. The entrance to the Fancy fair will be from the school room, where the stalls by Mrs. Scott, with Mrs.Uloth and Miss Cama, Mrs. Cursetjee M. Cursetjee Mrs. Nanabhai and Mrs. D. F. Cama will be situated. In the compound of the school on the left will be the school stall where the articles worked by the girls will be sold by the fair students under the supervision of their teachers. In the same line will be the flower stall presided over by Mrs. Rustam K. R. Cama and Mrs. Macdonald, where the very choicest flowers will be sold at a very moderate charge. The attraction will, of course, be the fish pond, which Mrs. Jardine has taken charge of with Miss West, the Misses Starling and Mrs. Scaramanga, and will be no doubt the means of drawing large crowds, as several generous contributions have forwarded many Waterbury watches for this stall. The fish pond is a large one and several hundreds of articles will be required to fill it up. Proceeding further will come the stall that will be kept by the ladies of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's family, and will chiefly consist of the contributions made to Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee. Fronting this is a large space kept for illuminating the whole compound, and which will give a fairy like appearance to the fair. The honorary secretary has been forced to take up the fruit stall which will be known as the secretary's stall. Mrs. Wilson and members of the Cama family will be busy with this stall, which it is to be hoped, will be largely patronized. Next to the secretary's stall will be one held by a Hindoo lady, Mrs. Vundravandass Purshotundass and Mrs. J. B. Vacha. To-day the Marine Battalion Band will play choice selections of music. In front of the Bandstand is situated the entrance for the Ceffe Chautant concerts and considering that Lady Morland is to sing, also Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Walker, and perhaps one or two Parsee ladies, and as it is under the direction of so able a gentleman as Mr. Nixon who has kindly secured for it a number of gentleman singers, the success of the concert cannot admit of a doubt. Mr. Nixon has also selected some of the students attending the school to sing a few solos, which will be a novel feature of the concert. The hall in which the concert will take place is eminently suited to a concert. A platform has been raised to accommodate the singers, and retiring rooms have been set apart for the convenience of the singers. The hall will be lighted with gas, and the verandas adjoining the hall will be lit up under the direction of Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban. Without the assistance of the European ladies the fair could never have been held, and thanks are specially due to these ladies for their benevolent and disinterested services in this matter. These ladies have the cause of female education at heart, and do their best to advance it. The fair will be kept open from 4 to 8 p. m. daily.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S TRIUMPH.

GENERAL BOULANGER has been elected to the French Chamber by a majority which almost exceeds the most sanguine forecasts of his supporters. The returns give him 244,070 votes, against 162,520 for Jacques and 16,760 for Bule, the Revolutionist, and 10,358 for outsiders. Out of a total of 568,697 electors, 435,860 voted. The scene on the Boulevards on the 26th ult. is thus described:—

There was a good deal of excitement on the Boulevards, and rumours of extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities, and of extra rounds of ball-cartridge being served out to the Garde Republicaine, led to an apprehension that there would be some rioting at the voting places. Nothing of the kind, however, took place, and Paris, from sunrise to sunset, with a few exceptions, wore its usual Sunday aspect.

At ten o'clock the excitement redoubled in intensity, and as it became known that Boulanger had 147,000 tremendous. Outside the *Presse* office the enthusiasm of the mob was further enkindled and intensified from time to time by a slide showing General Boulanger in evening dress, and with the broad sash of the Legion of Honour across his breast. About half-past ten, as soon as it had become evident that General Boulanger had a decided majority, the crowd in front of the *Presse* and on the Place del' Opera struck up "En Revenant de la Revue," and intoned the "Music-Hall Marseillaise" with all its tens of thousands of voice power. There were, writes the *Telegraph* correspondent, no less than 15,000 people massed so tightly on the Boulevard and on the Place that scarcely a pin could be dropped between them. There are scarcely any police about, and, indeed, nothing but mounted troops could have any effect on the densely-packed mass. A spark might at any moment have set light to the blaze of combustible materials that were seething all around, but the people succeeded in keeping order in a rough fashion for themselves. When the total result of the polling was at length announced, and it was made clear that General Boulanger had beaten his rival, "the candidate of the Republic," by no less than 81,550 votes, the crowd assembled outside the Prefecture of the Seine gave loud cheers. Then some one cried, "A bas Boulanger!" and a few of the bystanders joined in. A cry of "A bas Jacques!" was thereupon raised, till the cry of "Vive la Republique!" was heard. One of the throng rather timidly called out, "Vive la Commune!" but this evoked no response, and finally, by a happy inspiration, a youth shouted, "Vive la France!" a sentiment which was heartily applauded.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

On Monday, January 28th General Boulanger, in an interview with a correspondent, said the Government had got themselves into a dire mess, and he should not help them out of it, though, at the same time, he should do nothing which could give colour to the charge that he wished to make a disturbance. He added that he intended to show the people that the Government were the party of Disorder, while he represented the cause of Order. Quietness continued to prevail in Paris; the attitude being described as one of expectancy.

The General issued a letter to the electors of the Seine thanking them for his election and says:—'I am still under the influence of the deep emotion caused me by the marvellous demonstration of Sunday, but I do not wish to postpone the expression of my gratitude to the admirable population which marched so bravely in serried ranks against the Parliamentary coalition, composed of all those who appeal so audaciously to the Republic which their faults, their impotence, and their intrigues have so gravely compromised. Never under any regime was an official campaign of infamous, attacks, premeditated calumnies, and odious menaces more scandalously conducted against a candidate. Voting paper in hand, you have brushed away at one sweep slanders and slanderer alike. A National Republican party based on the probity of its officers and the sincerity of universal suffrage is henceforward established, and the Chamber which has fought against it with unprecedented fury has now nothing before it but dissolution, from which it will not escape. Electors of the Seine! It is to you, to your energy and good sense, that the country, our great country, will owe her deliverance from the parasites who devour her, while at the same time dishonouring her. The Republic is now free to all well-disposed Frenchmen. May they enter it, and the others leave it! Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

THE PORT WINE TRADE.

A TELEGRAM has been received in London from Oporto announcing that a meeting of workmen was held there last night to protest against the proposed measures of the Government to subsidise a Portuguese company for the sale of port wine to the detriment of other shippers, and the consequent injury to the workmen in the wine trade in Portugal. The proceedings last night appear to have been of an exciting character, and the meeting was finally dispersed by a charge of cavalry, but no particulars are yet to hand, the telegraphic communication with Oporto having been greatly restricted during the last few days. In reference to the state of things existing there, it may be pointed out that the wine and woven goods traders of Oporto have strongly opposed the retrograde policy of the Lisbon Ministry. Stores have been closed, and all business suspended since January 27. The workmen are in accord with their employers in the matter, and it has now apparently been necessary to disperse them by armed force. Among members of the wine trade in London a strong feeling exists against the action of the Portuguese Government.

THE PATNA CASE.

THE Patna case was resumed on Monday. Mr. Garth concluded his address on the two points taken by Mr. Gasper as to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to try the case, and whether Section 551 of the Indian Penal Code applies.

Mr. Garth dwelt on the perfect *bona fides* shown by Mr. Quinn; but on the question of Section 551, if the Court was of opinion he was wrong in acting as he did, neither the learned Counsel nor the Magistrate wished to press the matter. After going briefly into the history of the law on this point Mr. Garth quoted cases in support of his contention that unlawful detention for unlawful purpose did not mean for "immoral purpose." He referred to the sections of the Code applying to the detention of females for various purposes; but he submitted that none of these applied to the present case, and that no such offence was known to law as unlawful detention to unlawful purposes.

Their lordships promised a written judgment, but pointed out to Mr. Gasper that he had not obtained a rule on the husband and mother of the girl over whom the matter arose. Mr. Gasper admitted the omission, which, he said, had occurred through misapprehension. He therefore asked the Court to defer judgment pending the issue of a rule, when both matters might be gone into exhaustively.

The Court thereupon issued rules on Radha Kissen, the husband, and Mataboo, the mother, to show cause why the proceedings should not be set aside, and why the circumstances existing before the order complained of was made should not be restored, and why the order should not be made directing the production of the girl Lutchminia in Court for the purpose of restoring her to Miss Abraham, the petitioner. At the same time their lordships intimated that they were with Mr. Gasper on the second point, namely, that "unlawful purpose" meant "immoral purpose."

SOME INDIAN FISHERMEN.

A WRITER in *Longmans's Magazine* thus describes some of the indigenous fishermen of Eastern Bengal, with the boats and nets which they use in their vocation:—

Anyone seeing them for the first time, says the writer, might imagine that he had fallen in with a set of those cannibals and savages who are pictured in books of travel among the islands of the Pacific Archipelago. Their boats are huge canoes, about 100 feet long and four or five feet broad. A long carved prow projects for several feet, whilst the stern rises up into a high platform on which the captain or steersman stands erect, with a large steering-oar in his hands. He is usually a very big man, tall and muscular, and with the voice of a Stentor. His long unkempt hair and shaggy beard give him the wildest appearance, whilst his back and chest are usually covered with thick bristling hairs from exposure to the weather. As a rule, his statuesque body is clad with very scant drapery. He is really terrible to look at, as he shouts and yells to the fifty or sixty rowers, all of them as wild and savage as himself, who in a double bank propel the long boat with their paddles at a pace with which a river steamer can hardly compete. At Dacca the wealthy natives used to get up boat-races with these boats, and some few rich men kept their own boats and crews for racing and other purposes. But It must confine myself now to the use of them as fishing-boats. When a suitable time had arrived, and the water in the river was favourable, the fishermen used to meet, with some fifteen or twenty of these boats, and their large strong nets, of great length and depth, with which they could sweep the whole breadth of the river Dulaiserry, where it was nearly half a mile in width. All the boats worked in unison and under the command of the oldest and most experienced captain. They dragged the river against stream for several miles, their object being to drive all the fish towards a very deep hole in the river, at the point of its junction with another stream called the Bunsi, where the eddies of the two rivers had worked and burrowed into the soil, so that the water was said to be nearly a hundred feet deep in some places. The largest fishes all seemed to make for this deep water as a place of safety, and they stopped when they got there. The boatmen then surrounded them on all sides with their nets, and the fun became fast and furious. Great fish dashed about in all directions. Porpoises burst through the nets, or jumped right over the boats. There was occasionally a sawfish to be seen, whose curious sharp-toothed beak was greatly feared by the boatmen. There were shoals of large fish of many sorts, which must be nameless, because I do not remember their names. The uproar was tremendous The boatmen have loud voices, and their shouts and yells, coming from nearly a thousand excited men, to say nothing of the villages crowded on the river banks made a perfect pandemonium. In every boat the large fish were rapidly collected, some being taken from the nets, others being speared with pronge spears with which the natives are great adapts, and some being simply ladled out of the water with big landing-nets. But all things must have an end, and at last the captain of the chase would order all his men to cease fishing and to haul in their nets, and to bring their spoil on shore to the place appointed for collecting and counting the fish. I will not pretend to say with any accuracy what the result of a day's fishing might be on a good day. With fair success twenty boats with fifty men to each boat, would make an average of nearly half a ton of fish apiece. If this quantity seems extravagant, I can only say that the natives themselves would set the amount much higher, and when I have seen the huge heaps of fish all collected together, their estimate does not seem to me incredible. Much more incredible was the speed with which the piles of fish disappeared when a distribution of them had been made according to shares. Each boat promptly set off as fast as it could go for the village from which it had come, and there found a ready market among the purchasers from the surrounding villages, who had assembled in expectation of a great feast of fish.

Very different from these wild scenes was my own method of catching fish when an opportunity offered at any station where I was located. On receiving an invitation from a native friend to try my luck in his reputedly well-stocked tank, I set forth equipped not only with fishing-tackle, but with a novel, an umbrella, an arm-chair, my binocular glasses, a cigar-case, and a supply of brandy and soda-water and ice. Official duties would prevent me from going forth until past four o'clock, and even then the heat was often oppressive; and though the sun was hastening to the west, its rays were still warm and dazzling. Having established my rod and line at one of the places which had been prepared with ground bait, I left one of the native attendants in charge of them and retired into the shadiest spot with my arm-chair and book. If the native in charge of the rod made signals that there was a bite, I satisfied myself of the fact through my binoculars, and then proceeded leisurely to play and land the fish. I regret to say that blank days were more numerous than successful days, and it frequently happened that I slumbered over my novel or smoked more cigars than was quite advisable. Towards dark the native gentleman, in whose tank I had been fishing, would come forth either to congratulate me on my success, or to condole with me on my want of sport, for which he would usually find as many excuses as a Thames fisherman does for a blank day. Nevertheless, it was an amusement to go fishing if it was not very great sport. In the East, amusement—at least out-of-door amusement—is not easily procurable and it needed no great exertion to fish in this style whilst it gave me a little fresh air and variety.

THE Russian Mission under Captain Atchinoff has effected a landing at rather an interesting spot, observes the *St. James's Gazette*. "England owns the Mushahh Islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Tajurrah; but they are merely barren blocks of coral with no water supply. We also own a small rocky islet called El Bab, "the Gate," at the entrance to an inner basin of the Gulf. Now this inner basin, Ghubbet Kharab, as it is called, is a maritime position of extreme importance. It is a sheet of water about thirteen miles long and six broad, and so deep that the whole of the British fleet and nine other fleets as large could be moored there. Though the French at Obokh are perilously near, England should never allow any other nation but herself to take this magnificent harbour, and Captain Atchinoff's proceedings, therefore, will be watched with no little curiosity. He will find it difficult, however, to make friends with the inhabitants. The Danakils, who occupy the northern shores of the Gulf of Tajurrah, and whose territory extends inland to Shoa, are a cruel, treacherous, and inhospitable race; while the Esa Somalis, who live on the southern shore, are, if anything, more ferocious still."

DURING the past year Her Majesty has bestowed upwards of one hundred and forty titles and companionships, which is considerably below the average of preceding years. In 1888, two peerages were created, one fell into abeyance and two became extinct, while one Earldon (Dufferin) was merged into a Marquisate.

CURIOUS ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on the 30th ult before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury, the case of Johnson *vs.* Johnson came on for hearing. Miss Annie Johnson sued Mr. Thomas Johnson for breach of promise of marriage and for board and lodging. Both parties are of middle age, and reside at Nottingham, where each is the owner of some house property. The defendant denied liability in regard to either part of the claim.

Mr. Stanger, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said the parties had been long acquainted, and that in November, 1885, the defendant made the promise of marriage. The plaintiff accepted, but no particular time was at first specified for the event. The defendant used to come and dine at the plaintiff's house, and eventually, having no settled home himself, he went to lodge there. Although no precise time was fixed for the marriage, it was considered, as both parties were of middle ago, and each had some little property, that there was no occasion for long delay. Meantime, something was done in the way of arranging a marriage settlement, but that fell through as the defendant wanted to get full possession of the plaintiff's property, and the plaintiff would not consent to that. The defendant continued to lodge at the plaintiff's house until the end of 1887, and her claim for board and lodging embraced a period of nearly two years. The plaintiff had brought an action against the defendant to recover a sum of 260*l.* for money lent, with interest, but that was ultmately disposed of by the defendant paying the amount claimed. He set up that payment, however, with vouchers for some bills he had paid for the plaintiff, as a ground for crying "quits" with regard to all claims whatsoever.

The plaintiff in her evidence, maintained that she provided the money for the payment of the bills. She said the defendant advised her not to go into litigation and remarked, "You have money, and I have money, and the lawyers will not care whose money it is so long as they get it." (Laughter.)

Cross-examined, the plaintiff said the promise of marriage took place in her sitting room, when affairs generally were talked over. She denied that the defendant paid anything towasds keeping her house. He did pay for some drinks—glasses of wine and the like—at the Unicorn and other public-houses. He did not complain that it had become very expensive to pay for these drinks.

Mr. Smith.—Were there not also some drinks provided at the house which the defendant ordered.

The Plaintiff.—Yes. He ordered them, and I paid for them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith.—Besides wines there were some other drinks—brandy, Irish Gin?

Mr. Justice Grantham—Irish gin? (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith.—No, my lord. Irish whisky and gin. (Laughter.)

The plaintiff said the drinks were partaken of by the defendant's relatives—brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, daughters and granddaughters. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith.—In fact, you kept the whole Johnson family in drinks. (Laughter.)

In answering to the judge, the plaintiff said the defendant wanted her, as a condition of the marriage settlement, to give up the title deeds to her property, but she refused to do this, thinking as he would have the income that he was not entitled to more.

Other witnesses gave evidence for the plaintiff, one of them stating that the defendant, when asked why the marriage was not coming off, said it was "all owing to Nance" (the plaintiff), and that he himself was perfectly ready.

The defendants in giving his evidence said be had been a widower for 17 years, and became acquainted with the plaintiff during the goose fair, from which everything dated.

Mr. Justice Grantham, speaking to a juror who had returned after a short absence, said—The only thing of importance that has transpired since you left is that this young gentleman and this young lady first met at a goose fair at Nottingham. (Laughter.)

The defendant, examined by his counsel, said it was the plaintiff who invited him to come to her lodgings. He was lodging with a Mrs. Harrison, and the plaintiff said, "why dont you come and lodge with me? I can accommodate you better than Mrs. Harrison." (Laughter.) The arrangement on which he began with the plaintiff was that he should pay for the drinks in the house, and for the drinks out of the house—(laughter)—and for the coals and meat. (Laughter.) That was to pay for his lodging.

Mr. Smith.—Did you pay anything?

The Defendant.—Yes I paid for the liquors, and for the meat and coals. (Laughter) But at length I said I could not go on doing that, and that I would rather pay a pound a week, which I did. With regard to the drinks, I told her it was a bad thing to go to the public house at night to have a drink and that I was ashamed of it. The proposal about marriage came from the plaintiff. She said, "we ought to get married" and I said, "There is a consideration about that," (Laughter.) I have a family, and I said I would not marry any one without a marriage settlement. She asked me what I wanted, and said if I married her I should require possession of her property, after my paying off a mortgage upon it, and would then settle upon her pound a week after my death. She agreed to that.

Mr. Stanger, cross-examining the defendant.—You have an aversion to marriage without a marriage settlement?

The Defendant.—Yes.

Has any lady proposed marriage to you before during the seventeen years you have been a widower?—Oh, several. (Laughter.)

Did you settle with any of them?—Yes; I paid one 111*l.* (Laughter.)

You say you told the plaintiff it was a bad thing to go to the public-house at night?—I told her it was a bad thing for women to go. (Laughter.)

Why did you take her?—She would go. (Laughter.)

What did you pay the 260*l.* to her for?—To get rid of her. (Great laughter.)

Some further evidence was given in support of the defendant's case.

Mr. Justice Grantham, in summing up, remarked on the peculiar circumstances of the case. He would not say it was a descent from the sublime to the rediculous; but certainly if an ordinary action for breach of promise of marriage reached the sublime, this one did very nearly reach the ridiculous (Laughter.) The defendant was said to be sixty years of age. The plaintiffs age was not stated precisely. It was said she was of a certain age, and that might be taken to mean and uncertain age. (Laughter.) According to the plaintiffs own showing, the defendent had been in rather an inpecunious position, and she could not be said to have lost much in his fortune, which would not go far to defraying even the cost of drinks (Laughter.)

In the result the jury, after some deliberation gave the plaintiff a verdict for 50 on her claim for board and loading and a verdict for the defendant on the question of breach of promise of marriage.

His Lordship gave judgment accordingly.

THE POPE ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

AT a meeting of the Manchester Geographical Society on Jan. 25, a letter from the Pope to the Bishop of Salford was read, acknowledging a resolution expressing gratitude to His Holiness for his advocacy of the abolition of slavery. The following passage occurred:—

Although we could not doubt of the agreement of individual Englishmen in this grave matter with the authorities of their Government, whose earnest desire to abolish the curse of slavery has been clearly demonstrated, still we have been especially pleased with the explicit testimony given by the distinguished society in the city eminent beyond all others for its commerce and busy industry. This confirms and increases the hope we already entertain of the favourable agreement and friendly co-operation on the part of all good men for promoting a work which we ourselves have urged and have endeavoured to our utmost ability, to assist, inasmuch as it involves the welfare and liberty of the infinite multitude of human beings and the dignity of human nature itself.

IT is by no means generally known, observes a London evening journal, that an appreciable proportion of the Fnglish bronze and silver coins at present in circulation never saw the dies of the Royal Mint on Tower-hill, but are made in Birmingham. Have you never noticed a little letter H on some of the pennies you have had from time to time in your hands? This is the superscription of Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, the proprietors of the Birmingham Mint. The grandfather of the present Ralph Heaton invented the hot shot used at the siege of Gibraltar, and was pointed out by General Elliott as "the man who saved Gibraltar.'

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

MR. STANHOPE ON THE SITUATION.

MR. E. STANHOPE, Secretary of State for War, was present at a Unionist meeting held at Brigg on Jan. 28, and, replying to a vote of confidence in the Government, said:—If the different members of the Unionist alliance had been self-seekers, they might long ago as a Government have ceased to exist; but events had proved that the members of the alliance recognised that the paramount object was that of maintaining the Union. They were sometimes told that by-elections ought to be specially watched, and that one or two recent by-elections had not been favourable to the Unionist cause. However, they might watch not only by-elections, but the feeling that was passing over the people of this country generally; and of one thing he thought they might be reasonably sure—the people were tired of having dinned into their ears this eternal Irish question, and they were determined that the Government should be assisted in carrying on the business, not only of Ireland, but of Great Britain. Speaking of the policy of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question, Mr. Stanhope declared, amid cheers, that there was a good deal of insincerity in the man who, when in office, talked of law and order, and who, when in Opposition, had done a great deal to subvert it. With regard to what the Government intended to do, Mr. Stanhope said that the time had come when they must give attention to the affairs of Scotland. It was the Government's object and intention to endeavour to extend to the people of Scotland a similar measure of local self-government to that which had been given to the people of England. The second great work that the Government had to do in the coming session was the improvement of the defences of the country. He was one of those who hoped that this country would never by any mistaken entanglements upon the Continent lose the inestimable advantages which it possesses of being surrounded by sea. "Fortunately nature had placed us in a position where we were not compelled to resort to conscription, and where we were enabled to maintain an army at any rate upon a limited scale. Anyone might be blind who was not perfectly well aware that at the present time there was a thundercloud hanging over Europe, which, so far as human judgment could form an opinion, must sooner or later, and probably sooner than later, burst, bringing with it a war of a far more horrible description than any known in the history of the world. God grant that the wisdom of our statesmen might be such as to keep England out of it; but the people of England must take care, if they were forced into self-defence or into any action in the great war which was impending, that we as a nation were prepared. He had never, since he became War Minister, associated the subject of defence with party politics. He did not fear the sort of threat that was held out to him by Mr. John Morley as to the action which that gentleman and his friends were likely to take in the next session of Parliament. This at least he could say, that when the present Government came into power they did not find the defences of the country in a satisfactory condition. They found that many of the fortresses were defended by altogether obsolete weapons, and they found that as regarded proper organisation f r the defences of these islands—which, after all, was the most important work that any Goverment could undertake—there was a sad absence of any reasonable preparation. He did not for a moment suggest that circumstances at the pre-ent time were altogether satisfactory; but he did maintain that the progress they had made during the past two years had been so great that the state of our preparation at the present time bore absolutely no comparison with what it was two years ago."

MR. GOSCHEN ON HOME AND IMPERIAL QUESTIONS.

A great Unionist demonstration was held at the Town Hall, Stratford, on Jan. 30, when Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., presided. Addresses were presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in responding, alluded to a number of reforms proposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, and asked what hope any of the friends of the Gladstone party had that they would be carried out within the next ten years. He pointed out the work which the Government had been engaged in, which, though not so pretentious, had been of practical benefit. Mr. Gladstone had raised a high wall between us and the execution of his programme. The present Government saw no such wall. They only saw a heap of ruins, over which they conducted their victorious forces to the harvests beyond.

Speaking of the coming session, he said that the list of arrears was a rather formidable one, but the Government would attempt to grapple with it. They were pledged to a Local Government Bill for Scotland, and it was possible that they would have to defend the convention which they had made with foreign Governments for the extinction of the system of bounty-fed sugar. He should feel it his duty to prove that it did not offend against the doctrine of Free Trade. Last year in the Department of Finance, his Budget was sacrificed to the exigencies of the relief of local taxation. This rear it was possible it might have to be sacrificed to the exigencies of imperial defence. He would not say that the revenue was unsatisfactory, but he had not been assisted by the "leaps and bounds" in the revenue which had assisted the finances of some of his predecessors. There was an improvement in trade, he was glad to say—(cheers) and—that improvement might show itself in increased receipts for income-tax and stamp duties; but the rise in prices, which accompanied improved trade, raised the estimates by increasing the price of coal and of the various stores required for the army and navy. Therefore he feared he must not count too much on what might be called an expending revenue. Who could tell but what there might not be a leap and a bound upon the side of expenditure for the army and navy. The objections to this were the millions, as it was put, which had already been badly and irrationally spent; and recently it was asked, Why do you want to increase your navy, have you not done so before? One of the reasons why it was always said that the millions had been misspent was this—that the admirals and experts always desired, and naturally desired, the last perfected ship or weapon that the ingenuity of the inventor could devise. The obsolete of to-day was the perfect ship of three years ago, and so it was with respect to weapons for the army. An increase of our navy was essential, because of the enormous sums spent by other countries upon their armaments, and because of the lessons of the naval manœuvres, and there was now more unanimity about the style of ship that ought to be built. They could not deny that there was a change in our position as a nation. Though we might be on good terms, as we were on good terms with all European nations, this country was being forced more and more into contact with neighbours in all parts of the globe. Through steam navigation and other inventions, we were perhaps more vulnerable at home than we used to be, but looking to our vast possessions abroad, though we had no jealousies and no suspicions, and though Africa and the Pacific were broad enough for all the nations of Europe, we must maintain our position as the first colonial Power in the world. Whether in the Pacific, North, South, or East of Africa there were questions and troubles which showed the necessity of our being prepared to hold our own to fulfil the pledges to which we stood committed to our allies. It was not only the international situation which rendered the maintenance of our armaments necessary. There was also a wave of agitation passing over many semibarbarous tribes, which made it necessary for us to be on our guard on coasts where we had many interests and many relations with half-civilised nations. While the Government would be careful to avoid fresh entanglements, and would hold our forces well in hand, they were conscious of our interests, pledges, and duties to allies in every part of the world. (Cheers.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. WILLIAM YULE writes an interesting letter in regard to an article on oatmeal dishes, which appeared in the *Globe* a few days ago. If he looks again at what we said, however, he will find that allowance was made for a nomenclature which varies according to the district. In the south what he rightly enough calls brose is loosely named crowdie. What he says about sowans is confirmed by a Scotch lady correspondent, who takes a keen interest in humble cookery. Here is the passage:—"Sowans are made from the shellings of oats. They are steeped in water and the fine meal particles are extracted, and the liquid, when strained off, is boiled sometimes with butter and sometimes without." It is then allowed to cool, according to our lady correspondent, and may then be fashioned into a variety of dishes, some of which are almost delicious, a hasty pudding being one. Of course we could hardly go into all that in a general article. Mr. Yule is correct on the other point, that the song "Cauld kail in Aberdeen" existed before Scott; but Scott made it widely known.

LADY BRASSEY'S LAST VOYAGE.

"THE Last Voyage of Lady Brassey" in the Sunbeam was just published by Messrs. Longman when the mail left. Lady Brassey passed away before the journey was completed, her death having been caused by repeated attacks of malarial fever; and the work of preparing her diary for publication, which she had kept with unfailing regularity almost to the very end, was entrusted to her friend Lady Broome.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

The volume contains a short sketch of Lady Brassey's life and character, written by her husband for his children. Her mother having died in her infancy, the future Lady Brassey was brought up a solitary child in her grandfather's house at Clapham, where she acquired the "love of the country, the farm, and the garden which she retained so keenly to the last." Says Lord Brassey:—"And now I come to my engagement to your mother. How sweet it is to remember her as she was in those young days; in manners so frank and unaffected, and full of that buoyant spirit which to the end of her life never flagged. She enjoyed with a glad heart every pleasure. She was happy at a ball, happy in her home, happy on the grouse-moor, devoted to her father, a favourite with all her relatives and very, very sweet to me. Gladness of heart, thankfulness for every pleasure, a happy disposition to make the best of what Providence has ordered, were her characteristics. We were married in October, 1860. After our marriage we had everything to create—our home, our occupations. We began life at Beauport, and wonderfully did your dear mother adapt herself to wholly unanticipated circumstances. Beauport became a country home for our nearest relations on both sides. As a girl your mother had been a most loving daughter to her own father. After her marriage she was good and kind to my parents. To my brothers, until they were old enough to form happy homes of their own, she was an affectionate sister."

LADY BRASSEY'S INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Mr. Brassey, having stood unsuccessfully at Birken head and at Devonport and Sandwich, was returned for Hasting in 1868. His return was petitioned against, and the first witness called by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the leading counsel of the newly-elected member, was Mrs. Brassey. "With unflinching fortitude your mother endured a cross-examination lasting for upwards of an hour. Her admirable bearing made a great impression upon the eminent judge (Mr. Justice Blackburn) who tried the case, and won the sympathies of the dense crowd of spectators. I remember how gratefully your mother acknowledged the mercy of Heaven in that crises of her life. 'I could not have done it unless I had been helped' were her simple words to me. Down to the latest election in which I was engaged, your dear mother, in the same spirit of personal devotion to her husband, wrought and laboured in the political cause. I have put her love for me as the prime motive for her efforts in politics, but she had too much intelligence not to form a judgment of her own on public issues. Her sympathies were instinctively on the side of the people, in opposition to the old-fashioned Toryism so much more in vogue a quarter of a century ago than it is to-day."

HER LITERARY WORK.

After a tribute to her courage, Lord Brassey turns to that part of the work of her life by which she is best known to the outer world. Her books were widely read by English-speaking people, and have been translated into the language of nearly every civilised nation. The books grew out of a habit early adopted when on her travels of sitting up in bed as soon as she awoke in the morning, in her dressing-jacket, and writing with pencil and paper an unpretending narrative of the previous day's proceedings, to be sent home to her father. The written letter grew into the lithographed journal, and the latter into the printed book, at first prepared for private circulation, and, finally, on completion of our voyage round the world, for publication. The favourable reception of the first book was wholly unexpected by the writer. She awoke and found herself famous. Her popularity, as a writer, has been won by means the simplest, the purest and most natural which can be conceived.

LADY BRASSEY AND AMBULANCE WORK.

Lady Brassey took up ambulance work at a time when it was little in fashion. Says Lord Brassey:—"By years of hard work in speech, in letter, by interview, by pamphlet, by personal example and devotion, she spread to multitudes the knowledge of the art of ministering first aid to the injured. We may rest assured that her exertions have been under Providence, the means of saving many precious lives. In her last cruise you have seen how, when painful injuries have been received, she had been the first to staunch the bleeding wound, facing trying scenes with a courage which never faltered while there was need for it, but which, as the reaction followed too surely told, put a severe strain upon her feeble frame. The closing page of Lady Brassey's journal is devoted to an account of a project for establishing a class in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association, Thursday Island:—"Several of the masters and managers of the pearl-shelling stations have promised to come to the class, and then to try and pass on the knowledge they may acquire to their Malay, Manilla, and other 'boys' who go out pearl-fishing and after *beche-de-mer*. The instructions will be useful to these people, for accidents often happen, principally from their own carelessness. The divers are sometimes hoisted up to the surface asphyxiated from want of air, and requiring almost precisely similar treatment to the apparently drowned. Only last week they had a man on board one of the schooners very nearly dead, but still able to speak and move. Instead of attempting to relieve him they brought him here, a distance of fifteen miles; and by the time he arrived, of course the little spark of life he had possessed was quite extinguished. If only a knowledge such as that conveyed by the instruction given by the St. John's Ambulance Association, can be spread here particularly among the people employed at the pearl-fishing stations, it will be most valuable. There are a great many men engaged in the pearl trade in the Torres Straits, New Guinea, and the numerous islands in the vicinity. It is, of course, impossible to establish a centre here; but I hope before I leave to set a class on foot. Tom and I will, as usual in such cases, become life-members so as to give the movement a start."

These were the last words that Lady Brassey wrote.

HER LAST ILLNESS.

Details are given of the last voyage followed by an account of Lady Brassey's fatal illness. The Sunbeam sailed on the 1st of September 1887 from Thursday Island, and dropped anchor on the 6th off Palmerston, Port Darwin. At two a.m. on the 7th of September she left Port Darwin for the Cape of Good Hope. The rest must be told in her husband's words.—

"Your dear mother died on the morning of Sept. 14, 1887, and her remains were committed to the deep at sunset on the same day (Lat.15 deg. 30 min. S. long. 110 deg. 33 min. E.). Every member of the ship's company was present to pay the last tribute of love and respect on that sad occasion. She died in an effort to carry forward the work which, as she believed, it had pleased God to assign to her. Many could tell, in terms of deepest gratitude, what a true angel from heaven she had been to them in their hours of sickness. You will readily recall some of the most striking occasions. That your mother accomplished what she did, is the more to be admired when account is taken of the feeble condition of her health and of her many serious illnesses. She inherited weakness of the chest from her mother, who died of decline in early life. When on the point of first going out into society she was fearfully burned, and lay for six months wrapped in cottonwool, unable to feed herself. In the early years of our married life we were frequently driven away in the winter to seek a cure for her severe attacks of bronchitis. In 1869 she caught a malarial fever while passing through the Suez Canal. She rode through Syria in terrible suffering. There was a temporary rally, followed by a relapse, at Alexandria. From Alexandria we went to Malta, where she remained for weeks in imminent danger. She never fully recovered from this the first of her severe illnesses, and in 1880 she had a recurrence of fever at Algiers. Only indomitable courage could have carried her through so much illness and left her mental energies wholly unimpaired long after her physical frame had become permanently enfeebled.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, Londc

---

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

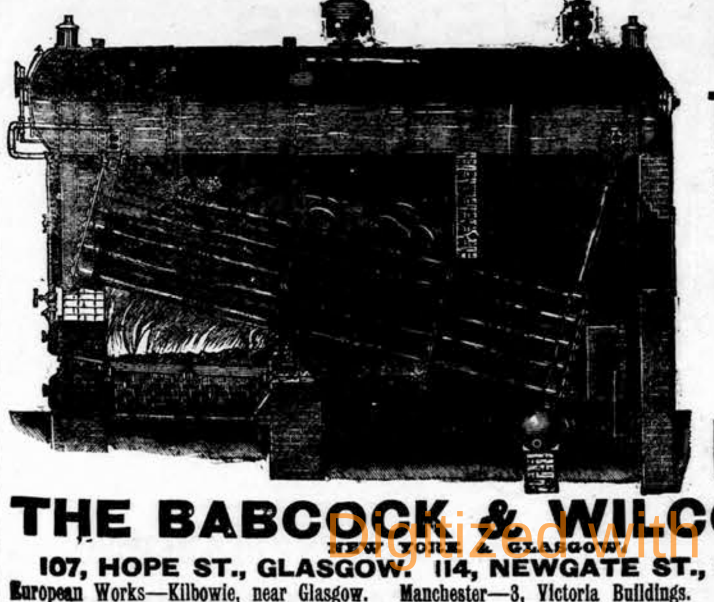
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding
300 lbs. weight.

GREAT
SAVING
IN
FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH. STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
PETER MÖLLER'S
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

DR FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

KINAHAN'S
LL
WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865
20. GREAT TICHF[illegible]

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

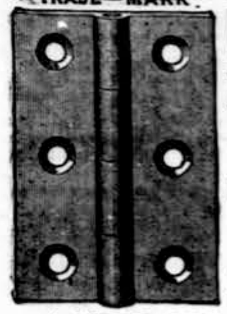
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS: —CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.



Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden "Lyre," with Address in full.

PAMPHLET
MEN.
Free by Post.
NERVE
MR. C. B. HARNESS
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	26s.	35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

FUMIGATEUR PECTORAL CIGARETTES ESPIC

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

Dose:
- For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
- For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood
No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona & of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the **urinary organs,** Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRE, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

REGISTERED MARVEL TRADE MARK.

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.
To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.

BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS
CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

FOR PICNICS OR JOURNEYS. — SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" **COFFEE ESSENCES,** and their Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk will be found very handy. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers. Trade mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid"; trade mark for tinned goods "Edinburgh Castle." Beware of cheap imitations.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

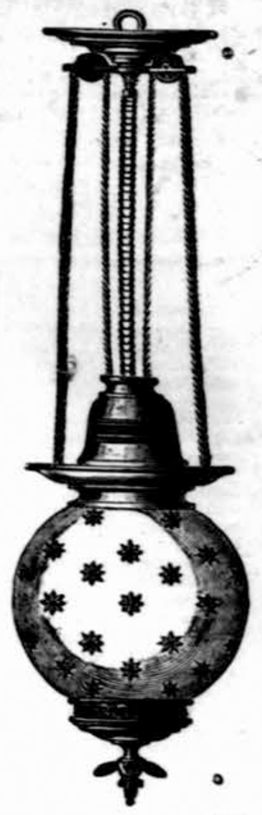
LAMPS, LANTERNS.

STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**

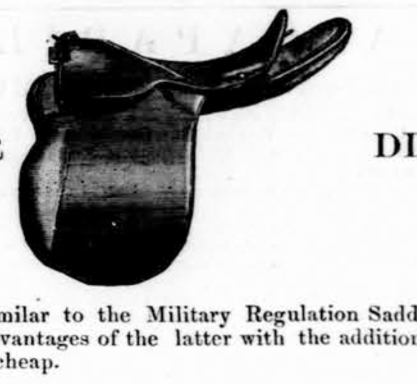
Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.



SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.



THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

The LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH

A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.

In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS

In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.

A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

The LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS

In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS

A Charming Novelty, Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.

A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.

Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

The LANCASTER LINOLEUM

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.

Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.

Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally **admitted** to be worth a **Guinea** a Box for Bilious and **Nervous** Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick **Headache,** Giddiness, Fulness, **Swelling** after Meals, **Dizziness** and Drowsiness, Cold **Chills,** Flushings of **Heat, Loss of** Appetite, Shortness **of** Breath, **Costiveness, Scurvy** and Blotches on **the Skin,** Disturbed Sleep, **Frightful** Dreams, and all **Nervous** and Trembling **Sensations,** &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.

NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.

The most important distillery in Scotland.

Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.

Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the
SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

WOOLS & SILKS
FOR KNITTING &c.

Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the the ls.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.